

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Language:

It is a method through which we communicate each other and we can also say that the language is a mean of understanding.

Language: the collection of words, sentences and stories to communicate.

ژبه: ژبه دافهام اوتفهیم وسیله ده .

ژبه دکلیموجملو عبارتونو اونورو مجموعه ده چي یو بنستيز مفهوم وړاندي کوي. :په نړۍ کې (۶۰۰۰) ژبي موجودي دي چي له دي جملي څخه (۱۲۰۰) ژبي یي رسمي اووه ژبي نړیوالي دي او پاتي ټولي ژبي غیر رسمي دي یوه ژبه هغه وخت رسمي کیدلای شي کله چي ۲۶ توري ولري .

Grammar: Grammar **is** the scientific study of a language.

ګرامر (ژبپوهنه): دیو ژبي علمي مطالعي څخه عبارت دی.

Grammar: is the basic rule of language which used for correct writing, correct speaking and correct pronouncing.

ګرامر(ژبپوهنه):ګرامردژبی یوه قاعده ده کوم چي د صحي لیکنې، صحي خبرواترو او دصحي تلفظ لپاره استعمالیږي .

Letter: توری

(a) A symbol which has sound is called letter.
(b) Every letters which represents a sound is called letter.

توری: یوه نښه چي اوازولري توری بلل کیږي.

Ex: ABCD…. ا ب ت

Alphabet: the collection of letters in each language is called alphabets there are two kinds of alphabet in English language.

Capital letters: غټې توري

These letters also called uppercase letters.
(ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ)

Small letters: واړه توري

These letters called lowercase letters, the pronunciation of the capital and small letters are same.
_(abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz)

Vowel letters: (AEIOU) اوازلرونکي توري

Semi vowel letters: (WY) نیم غږ لرونکي توري

Consonant letters: بي غږه توري

They are 19 consonant letters in English language.
(BCDFGHJKLMNQRSTVXZ)

بي غږه توري: بي غږه تورو ته ځکه بي غږه توري ویل کیږي که چیرته په خپلو کې دغه ۱۹ توري سره یوځاي وکارول شي هیڅ یو لغت به تري جوړ نشي چي تلفظ شي او معنی و لري . او ټول بي غږه توري په انګلیسي کې ۱۹ دي .

Syllable:

Definition: Separation of sounds in a word is called syllable.

سیلاب:(**څپه**) داوازونو جدایي په یو لغت کي له سیلاب څخه عبارت ده.

Example: expensive. It has three syllables. **(ex, pen, sive)**

Word:

Some letters which are used in order has mean and pronounce is called word. Ex: book, study, try ….

لغت: څوتوري چي په ترتیب سره استعمال شي تلفظ شي اومعنی ولري لغت بلل کیږي.

Sentence:

Some words which used in order and has logical meaning is called sentence.

جمله : څولغات چي په ترتیب سره استعمال شي اومنطقي معنی ولري جمله بلل کیږي .

Ex: It is really useful book … داډیر ګټور کتاب دی

ګرانه لوستونکیه : دغه کتاب په لسو برخو کې ترتیب شوي دي هره برخه کې یې بیلا بیل موضوعات ځای په ځای شوي دي

Part one Tenses

Tense is derived from a Latin word “Tempus”, which means _time_ .so we must say that the modification of an action is called tense.

زمانه: (tense) دلاتیني کلیمي له (tempus) څخه اخیستل شوي

دي چي دوخت معنی ورکوي چي زمانه دیوعمل دوران بنايي.

Stages of tenses in English language **دزمانو مرحلي**

Each tense has three stages

هره زمانه دري مرحلي لري هره مرحله یي په مکمله توګه روښانه شوي ده

1: Syntax stage

It refers to the structure of tense

داحالت دزمانود فرمولونو څرګندونه کوي.

Ex: sub+2nd verb+com

2: Explanatory stage

It refers to the definition of tense.

داحالت دزماني تعریف او پیژندنه کوي.

Ex: Simple past tense shows an action which is started and completed in the past.

3: Implementing stage

It refers to the examples of the tense.

داحالت د زماني د مثالونه څرګندونه کوي.

Ex: We went to school yesterday. He recites Holy Quran.

Present tense is divided into four kinds

1: simple present tense ساده حال زمانه

2: present continues tense حال جاري زمانه

3: present perfect tense حال مکمله زمانه

4: present perfect continues tense حال مکمله جاري زمانه

Past tense is also divided into four kinds

1: Simple past tense ساده تيره زمانه

2: past continues tense تيره جاري زمانه

3: past perfect tense تيره مکمله زمانه

4: past perfect continues tense تيره مکمله جاري زمانه

Future tense is also divided into four kinds

1: simple future tense ساده راتلونکي زمانه

2: future continues tense راتلونکي جاري زمانه

3: future perfect tense راتلونکي مکمله زمانه

4: future perfect continues tense راتلونکي مکمله جاري زمانه

Simple present tense has many cases some of them have explained here. .

ساده حال زمانه ډېر تعريفونه لري زياتره يې لاندې ترتيب شويدي

(A): simple present tense:

We can say habitual, regular, daily and fact actions in simple present tense.

ساده حال زمانه : په ساده حال زمانه کې د عدتي، باقاعده، ورځنې او حقيقي عملونو څرګندونه کيږي.

Ex: Bilal smokes segregate. (Habitual action) عدتي عمل

بلال سګريټ څکوي.

☞ I go to Kabul every year. (Regular action)

زه هر کال کابل ته ځم. (باقاعده عمل)

☞ Atiqullah washes his face every day . (daily action)

عتيق الله هره ورځ خپل مخ پريمينځي (روزانه عمل)

حقیقت هم په دوه ډوله دي چي یو یي موقتي حقیقت اوبل یي دایمي حقیقت دي . او په لاندي مثالونو کې یادونه شویده

☞ Islam has five pillars. (Permanent fact action) دایمي حقیقي عمل

☞ Muslims face many problems around the word (موقتی حقیقت) .

مسلمانان په ټوله نړۍ کې ډېرو مشکلاتو سره مخ دي

Two plus two is equal four (2+2=4)

دوه جمعه دوه مساوي څلور.

(B): simple present with future meaning:

Simple present tense is used to show future activities with the usage of time expression and calendar (date and time)

ساده حال زمانه :ساده حال زمانې سره که تاسو دراتلونکي زمانې دوخت اصطلاحات استعمال کړۍ نو معنی یي راتلونکي زمانې ته بدلیږي .لکه په لاندي مثال کې.

Ex: Amir comes from Kabul on Sunday at 5:am 16/7/2011.

امیر به له کابل نه د یک شنبې په ورځ په پنځه بجي په (۱۶_۷_۲۰۱۱ نیټه راشي

Ex: Sayed Khalil goes to Jalalabad tomorrow.

سید خلیل سبا جلال اباد ته ځي .

(C) Simple present tense:

Simple present tense can talk about past events or situations when it is used in headlines.

ساده حال زمانه که چیري په سرلیکونو کې استعمال کړونو دتیري زمانې په معنی راځي. لکه په لاندي مثال کې .

Ex: Afghanistan **wins** cricket match from Pakistan.

افغانستان د پاکستاڅخه دکرکټ لوبه وګټله.

The meaning of the upper sentence is Afghanistan won the cricket match from Pakistan.

دپاسنۍ جملي معنی داده چي افغانستان دپاکستان څخه دکرکټ لوبه وګټله.

(D): simple present tense:

Simple present tense is used in that time when we order to some to do something or not to do something (It means for ordering)

امریه عمل: ساده حال زمانه همدارنګه د آمریه عمل لپاره استعمالیږي لکه کله چي یو چاته موږ وایو چي داکار وکړه او یایي مکوه . لکه په لاندي مثال کې .او آمریه جملي هم په دوه قسمه دي یو مثبتي آمریه او بل یي منفي آمریه

Ex: positive imperative: مثبته آمریه >> Go to school.

Negative imperative: منفي آمریه >> Don't eat in the class.

For plural: Subject +1st –verb + object/com

مثبته We go to school every day . موږ هره ورځ ښوونځي ته

سواليه Do we go to school every day?

منفي We don’t go to school .

منفي سواليه Don’t we go to school?

For singular: sub+1st _verb –s-or es +com-Obj

مثبته Najib studies every night.

سواليه Does Najib study every night ?

منفي Najib doesn’t study every night.

منفي سواليه Doesn't Najib study every night?

Note: when we change simple present tense sentences to question, negative, and negative question we drop (S) at the end with given verbs.

کله چي په ساده حال زمانه کي دفعل په اخر کي (S, ES) استعمال شي نو په سواليه ، منفي او منفي سواليه جملو کي (S, ES) دفعل سره له مينځه وړل کيږي .

(E): simple present tense:

This tense is also used to direction and make a polite request.

ساده حال زمانه: همدارنګه دآمریه ، لارښووني اوادبانه عملونو دښودلو لپاره استعمالیږي .

Turn right. >> معلوماتي عمل << **(Direction)**

Pay attention to the lecture please. > **ادبي عمل**< **(Polite request)**

لاندي جدول د ساده حال زماني دمثالونوپه جوړونه کي پوره مرسته کوي !

<table>
<tr><th>Subject pronouns and nouns</th><th>Verb</th><th>Object-COMPLEMENT</th><th>Time expressions</th></tr>
<tr><td>I</td><td rowspan="5">Study</td><td rowspan="5">English</td><td rowspan="5">Every day</td></tr>
<tr><td>We</td></tr>
<tr><td>You</td></tr>
<tr><td>They</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jan __ Sayed</td></tr>
<tr><td>He</td><td rowspan="4">Studies</td><td rowspan="4">English</td><td rowspan="4">Everyday</td></tr>
<tr><td>She</td></tr>
<tr><td>It</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yousaf</td></tr>
</table>

2: Present continues tense:

Structure: Sub+tobe+verb-ing +com /object

(A): present continues tense:

These tense shows an action which is happening right now in the moment of Speaking.

حال جاري زمانه: دازمانه هغه عمل ښايي کوم چي همداوس جريان لري.

Ex: (+) I am studding this book. زه يو کتاب مطالعه کوم

(-) I am not studding this book.
(?) Am i studding this book?
(-?) Am not I studding this book?

دپام وړ: کوم فعلونه چي په S, SS, X, CH , SH , O,Z پايي ته رسيدلي وي او کارکوونکي مفردوي نو په هغه وخت کې دفعل په اخر کې (ES) استعمالوو اوکه دکوم فعلونو په اخرکې دغه توري نه وي راغلي او کارکوونکي مفرد وي نوپه اخر کې دفعل سره فقط (S) استعمالوو.

(B) Present continues tense:

Shows an action which is decided to take a place in the future, with the usage of future tense time expression.

حال جاري زمانه: هغه عمل بنايي دکوم په هکله چي پرېکړه شوي وي چي په راتلونکي کې به ترسره شي خو دراتلونکي زمانې اصطلاحاتو په استعمال سره يي معنى راتلونکي زمانې ته تبديليږي. لکه په لاندي مثال کې.

EX: Awal khan is going to Achin tomorrow.

اول خان سبا اچين ته ځي ..

(C): present continues tense this tense show a temporary action, which may not be actually occurring right now or at the moment of talking.

Ex: They are building the building. (Not at this moment)



3: Present perfect tense:

Structure: **Sub**: **Subject + has/have + past participle form of the verb + complement**

(A) Present perfect tense: It expresses an action or activity that occurred or did not occurred in the unspecific time in the past (if the time is specified, simple past is used)

۳: **حال مکمله زمانه** : دازمانه هغه عمل ښايي کوم چي واقع شوي يا نه په يونامعلوم وخت کي ، که چيرته ديوعمل دترسره کيدووخت معلوم وي نو ساده تيره زمانه استعماليږي.

(+) Imran has written the topic عمران مقاله ليکي وه.

(؟) Has Imran written the topic ?

(-) Imran hasn’t written the topic .

(-؟) Hasn’t Imran written a topic ?

(**B**): **present perfect tens**: (also denote an action which has happened repeatedly in the past)

حال مکمله زمانه: دازمانه يوداسي عمل هم ښايي کوم چي په تکراري ډول په تيروخت کي واقع شوي وي . لکه په لاندي مثال کې

Ex: I have gone to Kuner many times.

مثال : زه ډېر ځلي کنړ ته تللي يم .

***(C)*: present perfect tense** Express the duration of an action, which started in the past and continues to present period of time (containing since and for)

حال مکمله زمانه: دازمانه داسي يوعمل ښايي کوم چي مخکي شروع شوي او اوتراوسه په جريان کې وي. خود (since) او (for) په استعمال سره اوکه (since) او (for) پکي استعمال نشي نويا هماغه داول تعريف په معنى سره راځى.

Ex: Ilham uddin has been working in Voice of Haqiqat Radio station since 2011.

الهام الدين په حقيقت غړ راډيوکې له ۲۰۱۱ کال نه راپه دي خوا کار کوي .

(4): present perfect continues tense:

Structure: Sub+have/has+been+verb-ing+com/Obj

This tense expresses an action which is started in the past and still continues.

۴: **حال مکمله جاري زمانه** : دازمانه هغه عمل ښايی کوم چي مخکي شروع شوي وي اوس هم جريان لري .

Ex: (+) I have been living in Kahi village since 1995?

زه په کهي کلي کې د ۱۹۹۵ کال راهيسي اوسيږم .

(?) Have I been living in Kahi Village since 1995 ?

ايا زه په کهي کلي کې د ۱۹۹۵ کال نه راپه دي خوا اوسيږم؟

(-) I haven't been living in Kahi village since 1995.

زه په کهي کلي کې د ۱۹۹۵ کال څخه را په ديخوانه اوسيږم

(-?) Have not I been living in Kahi village since 1995 ?

ايا زه نه اوسيږم په کهي کلي کې د ۱۹۹۵ کال نه راپه دي خوا

Extra examples: How long have you been living in Achin?
I have been living in Achin for ten years.

Since: since show the starting point of an action

Since ديوعمل دشروع کيدو نيټه ښايي او since راپه ديخوا (راهيسي) په معنی دی

I have been teaching English since 2005.

زه د ۲۰۰۵ کال راهيسي انګليسي تدريس کوم

Farhad has been studding since 7:00.

فرهاد د۷:۰۰ بجو راهیسي مطالعه کوي

For: for show the length or duration of an action

For دیو دشروع شوي عمل دوران ښايي کوم چي مخکی شروع شوي وي او اوس هم جريان لري .

Zahid has been living in Koshtal for ten years.

زاهد لس کاله وشو چي په کوشتل کي اوسيږي.

Abdul Malik has been reciting Holy Quran for 20 minutes.

عبدالمالک شل دقيقي وشوي چي قران مجيد تلاوت کوي .

Deference between simple past and present perfect tense

دساده حال زماني او حال مکملي زماني ترمينځ توپيرونه په لاندي ډول دي

Simple past tense	present perfect tense
1. **Talks about one action**	1: Talks about more than once action
2. **Needs the 2nd form of a verb**	2: Needs the 3rd form of a verb
3. **Has (was, were, did) auxiliaries**	3: Has the perfective auxiliaries of (have,
4. **Expresses only a complete action**	4: Can express an uncompleted action
5. **Has a limited usage**	5: Has an unlimited usage
6. **Has no effect to present time**	6: Has effects to the present time.
7. **The action is invisible and insensible**	7: The action can be visible and sensi
8. **Needs definite time expressions**	8: Needs indefinite time expressions.
9. **Needs definite adverbs of time.**	9: Needs indefinite adverbs of time.

(5): Simple past tense

This tense shows an action which is started and ended in the particular time in the past.

Structure: sub+2nd form of the verb+com/obj

ساده تیره زمانه : ساده حال زمانه دیو داسي عمل دښودلو لپاره استعمالیږي کوم چه په یومعلوم وخت کي شروع شوي وي اوختم شوي وي.

(+) He went to school yesterday.

هغه پرون ورځ ښوونځي ته تللي و.

(?) Did he go to school yesterday?

ایا هغه ښوونځي ته تللي و پرون ورځ؟

(-) He did not go to school yesterday.

هغه ښوونځي ته نه و تللي پرون ورځ.

(-?) Did not he go to school yesterday?

ایاهغه ښوونځي ته نه و تللي ؟

د WH questions مثالونه په ساده تیره زمانه کې

Where did you go?	I went to school.
Who did you go to school with?	I went with Amin Gul.
When did he come here?	He came here two days ago.
Whose car did he drive?	He drove my car.
Why did you go to school?	I went to school for learning.

(6): Past continues tense:

Structure: sub+was/were+verb-ing+com-object

(A) Past continues tense:

This tense expresses an action which was in progress in pass.

تیره جاري زمانه : دازمانه تیر جاري عمل ښایي .

Ex:(+) I was calling to Ustad Niaz Muhammad.

ما استاد نیازمحمد ته ټلیفون کاوه.

(?) Was i calling to Ustad Niaz Muhammad ?

(-) I was not calling to Ustad Niaz Muhammad.

(-?) Wasn't i call to Ustad Niaz Muhammad ?

(B): past continues tense:

These tense shows an action which was in progress in the past when the next action happen.

تیره جاري زمانه: تیر ه جاري زمانه هغه عمل ښایي کوم چي په تیروخت کې په جریان کې وي او دهغه عمل په دوران کې بل عمل واقع شي .

Ex: I was calling Shaker ullah when Zahid came.

ماشاکرالله ته ټیلیفون کاوه کله چي زاهد راغي.

د W-H Questions مثالونه په تیره جاري زمانه کې

Where were you going? ته چیرته روان وي ؟

What was he doing? هغه څه کول ؟

Who were you with? ته دچاسره وي ؟

Whose computer were you using? تا دچا کمپیوټر کارول ؟

Why were you fighting? تا ولي جنګ کاوه ؟

C: past continues tense

Express two actions which were in progress before each other in the same time before now the past.

تیره جاري زمانه: همدارنګه تیره جاري زمانه دهغه عملو دنوښودلو لپاره استعمالیږي کوم چي په یووخت کي په جریان کي وې.

Ex: While the teacher was teaching the students were listening.

کله چي استادتدریس کاوه ، زده کوونکي ورته غوږو. په دغه جمله کي دواړه عملونه په جریان کي دي. ـ

(7): Past perfect tense:

Structure: Subject + had + past participle (3rd form of the verb) +com/obj

(A): past perfect continues tense:

Expresses an action or activity which was completed before another Action or time in the past.

(۷) **تیره مکمله زمانه** : دازمانه یوداسي عمل ښايي کوم چي مکمل شوي وي دیوبل عمل نه مخکي په تیره زمانه کې .

Ex: I had drunk the water when Rafi Ulah told me to drink water.

ما اوبه څښلي وي کله چي رفیع الله راته وویل چي اوبه وڅښه.

(B): **Past perfect tense**: Can also be used for indication of past unreal conditions.

دکلیماتوسره دشرطي بیان لپاره (if, whether, unless)تیره مکمله زمانه استعالیږي .

Example: If I had been a teacher, I would teach well.

که زه چیرته ښوونکي واي نوبا به ښه تدریس کولاي .

(8) Past perfect continues tense

Structure: Subject + had + been + verb / ing + com/obj

A: past perfect continuous tense

This tense is used to emphasize the duration of an action, which was in progress or the action some part completed before another action or time in the past.

تیره مکمله جاري زمانه : دیوداسي عمل دښودلو اوتاکید لپاره استعمالیږي کوم چي په جریان کي ؤ او یو څه برخه یي دعمل مکمله شوي وي دیوبل عمل نه مخکي .

Example: I had been reciting Holy Quran for two hours when my teacher came.

ما دوه ساعته قران مجید تلاوت کړي ؤ کله چي زما استاد راغي .

By the time his friend came, Zahid ullah had been exercising for an hour.

(B) Past perfect progressive:

tense is used to express an action, which recently progress to another action or time in the past.

تیره مکمله جاري زمانه: داسي یو عمل څرګندولو لپاره استعمالیږي کوم چي دیو بل عمل نه مخکي په جریان کي ؤ.

Example: when I saw Hamid he was red with blood, he had been fighting.

9: Simple future tense

Sub+will/shall/be going to+ verb+com/ object

(A) Simple future tense:

These tense shows an action which will happen after now.

"Be going to + verb" is used to talk about future tense. It functions the same as will, but "be going to + verb" is stronger than will and it is using for those action which have already planned for doing the future actions.

Be going to هم د به په معنی دی خو **be going to** دهغه عمل لپاره کارول کیږي کوم چي دمخکي څخه پلان شوي وي او ډېر زیات امکان ددي وي چي هغه عمل به ترسره شي .

Example: Hidayat <u>is</u> <u>going to</u> <u>go</u> to Kabul tomorrow.

هدایت به سبا کابل ته لاړشي .

Be going to: is used for an action which is already arranged.

I am going to go to Peshawar next Friday.

Will is used for quick decision.

Will دهغه عمل لپاره استعمالیږي کوم چي به په راتلونکي زمانه کې ترسره شي او یو څه امکان ددی وي چي هغه عمل به ترسره شي .

(+) I will study Pashto tonight.

زه به نن شپه پښتو مطالعه کړم

(?) Will I study Pashto tonight ?

ایازه به نن شپه پښتو مطالعه کړم ؟

(-) I will not (won't) study Pashto tonight.

زه به پښتو نن شپه مطالعه نکړم.

(-?) Won't I study English tonight?

ایازه به نن شپه مطالعه ونکړم؟

Future examples in different ways

Some other ways that you can express the future meaning

مونږ کولاي شو چي په لاندي کلیماتو استعمال سره هم راتلونکي زماني عملونه وښایو.

1. **Will/Shall** Pervez **will** come here.
2. **Be going to** Hamid **is going to** write a letter.
3. **May/Might** Jamal **may** teach Islamic subject
4. **Simple Present** Ustad Kismat **goes** to Jalalabad **tomorrow**..
5. **Present Continuous** Fazal Rabi is watching tv **tonight.**
6. **Intend/Plan/Hope** I **plane** to learn Arabic language.
7. **Be about to** she **is a bout** leave.

10: Future continues tense:

This tense is used for an action which will be happing in the next coming time.

راتلونكي جاري زمانه: راتلونكي جاري زمانه ديوداسي عمل دښودلو لپاره استعماليږي كوم چي به په راتلونكي وخت كي په جريان كي وي (معنى دا چي راتلونكي جاري عمل ښايي)

Structure: subject + will/be going to + be + verb/ ing + complement.

Jamil will be reciting the holly Quran by the time you see him.

جميل به دقران كريم په تلاوت بوخت وي كله چي يي ته ووينې

Will Jamil be reciting the Holly Quran by the time you see him?

Jamil will not be reciting the Holly Quran by the time you see him.

We will be writing a letter .
She is going to be teaching .

<u>11: Future perfect tense:</u>

Structure: Subject + will + have +3rd verb+com/obj

Future perfect tense is used to show an action which will be completed before anther action in the future.

۱۱: راتلونکي مکمله زمانه

دازمانه یو داسي عمل ښایي کوم چي به په راتلونکي کي د یو بل عمل نه مخکي مکمل شوي وي.

(+) Zahid will have eaten lunch when you ask him to go to the hotel.

زاهد به د غرمي ډوډۍ خوړلي وي کله چي ته دهغه څخه پوښته وکړي چي راځه هوټل ته ځو .

(؟) Will Zahid have eaten lunch when you ask him to go to hotel?

(-) Zahid will not have eaten lunch when you ask him to go to hotel.

(-?) Zahid will not (won't) have eaten lunch when you ask him to go the hotel?

He will have completed the work. هغه به کار پاي ته رسولي وي

I will have cleaned the class. ما به ټولګي پاک کړي وي

12: Future perfect progressive tense:

This tense uses for the indication of those actions which will be in progress before anther action in the future.(We use the Future Perfect Continuous to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future)

۱۲: راتلونکي مکمله جاري زمانه : دیوداسي عمل دڅرګندلو لپاره استعمالیږي کوم چي به دیو بل عمل څخه مخکي په جریان کي وي

Structure: subject + will + have + been + verb / ing + complement

Ustad Niaz ullah will have been watching news, when Rahmat Ali get there.

Will Ustad Niaz ullah have been watching TV, when Rahmat Ali get there?

Ustad Niaz ullah will not have been watching TV when Rahmat Ali get there .

Part 6: Parts of speech

دکلا م اجزاوي

1: Noun	نوم
2: pronoun	ضمير
3: verb	فعل
4: Adjective	صفت
5: Adverb	قيد
6: Conjunction	حرف ربط
7: Preposition	حرف اضافه
8: Interlunation	ندايه توري
9: Article	دتعريف توري

Now come to the explanation of all of the Parts of speech

په لاندي ډول ټول دکلام برخي په مکمل ډول سره تشريح شوي دي

Kinds of nouns: دنوم قسمونه

1: common noun:

2: proper noun

3: collective noun

4: compound noun

5: material noun

6: abstract noun

1. Noun نوم

A noun is defined as the name of a person, place or thing. For this process of naming, we must make use of many different noun types in order to abide by the rules of English grammar.

1: Common Nouns عام نوم

- Common nouns refer to a general class of person, place or thing. For example: boy, forest and rock--these words refer to a category of noun, rather than to the special title of a specific noun.

2: Proper Noun ځانګړي نوم

- Proper nouns are names that refer specifically to the identity of certain special nouns. (Proper nouns are those pronouns which refer specific person ,place and thing)
- Ex: person____ Zahid , Younis khan,
- Ex: place:______ Medanak , Kabul, London
- Ex: thing______Card, couch

3: Collective Nouns جمع نوم

A collective noun refers to a group or collection of nouns with one word. Or it is singular inform but plural in meaning.

Ex: army, class, team, group, people..

4: Abstract Nouns دحس نوم

- Abstract nouns refer to concepts that we objectify in thought and speech but have no material form
- Are those noun which we can not touch cannot see but physically we understand in mind
- . Examples of abstract nouns include hope, desire, Fever, ache ,fear, love, hate, ...

5: Compound Nouns مرکب نوم

Compound nouns are nouns those nouns which refer common consist of two or more words combined . or compound noun is a noun which is made from two or three words

Compound noun have 3 kinds

1: **open compound nouns**: are these nouns which are spelled as two words

Ex: class teacher, Bus driver, office computer…

2: **closed compound nouns**: are those words which spelled as one word.

Ex: bedroom, shopkeeper, bathroom …

3: **hyphenated compound noun**: are these nouns which contain hyphen (-_.

Ex: edit-in-chief, sister-in-law, mother-in-law

6: Material noun دمادي نوم

- Are those nouns which refers substance
- Ex: wood, metal

Gender of noun: the word gender is derived from the Arabic word genus which means sex of a noun
There are four genders in English language

1: Masculine gender noun مذکر دجنس نوم
2: Feminine gender noun مونث دجنس نوم
3: common gender noun عام دجنس نوم
4: Neutral gender noun خنثی دجنس نوم

1: Masculine gender noun: مذکر دجنس نوم:

These nouns only refer male.
Ex: man, boy, poet, actor

2: Feminine gender noun مونس دجنس نوم

It is a noun which refer female.
Ex: woman, girl, actress, poetess, manageress

3: common gender noun عام دجنس نوم

Is a noun which refer both male and female
: ex: teacher, student ,driver, friend

4: Neuter gender noun: خنثی دجنس نوم

it is a gender which refer neither male and female (it mean it doesn't refer male and female)

Ex: stone, wood, shoes

How to change singular noun to plural?

څنګه کولاي شو چي مفرد نومونه جمعي ته تبديل کړو؟

It is so important to know about changing a singular noun to plural because the plural nouns usage is more than singular nouns.

1: the nouns which ends with (s,ss,ch,sh,o,x,z) add es

Ex: bus=buses , class=classes, watch=watches , dish=dishes, mango= mangoes, box= boxes, buz=buzzes

Note: some nouns ends with (o) but just they take (s)

Photo = photos kilo = kilos

Piano = pianos

2: the nouns which end in y followed by consonant change (y) to I and add (es)

ex: company=companies ,city=cities

Note: the noun which ends in (Y) and followed by vowel just ad (s).

Ex: boy=boys, toy=toys , key= keys

3: **Nouns** which are ends with (f) or (fe) change f or fe to v and ad es

Ex: wife= wives

Calf= calves

Knife= knives

Leaf= leaves

Wolf= wolves

Exception: roof= roofs, cliff=cliffs

4: when (ch) has sound of (k) at the end of the words take only (s).

Stomachs, monarchs

5: **compound nouns or hyphenated nouns** which separated by preposition take s or es at the end of main nouns.

Ex: Sisters-in-law fathers-in-law sons-in-law

Brothers-in-law mothers-in-law

6: the nouns which end with <u>O</u> and followed by vowel just take <u>ed</u> without any changes.

Ex: video ----- videos . Radio ---- radios

7: some nouns looks plural but they are singular

Trousers, scissors, physics …..

8: **the nouns** which we cannot count we cannot change them to the plural form .

هغه نومونه چي نه شميرل کيږي جمعي حالت ته هم نه تبديليږي

Ex: wood = wood	sugar = suger	salt= salt
Flour = flour	milk = milk	

9: **Compound** noun usually takes s or es at the end of the last noun

Ex: bus driver bus drivers

Step brother step brothers

Book store book stores

10: **some of the nouns** or irregular they haven't any special rules to change them to plural.

Some of them are below

Child = children

Man = men

Woman = women

Tooth = teeth
Foot = feet
Crisis = crises

11: **most of the nouns** which not accordant to the above rules just take S, to change to plural form. about 70% nouns change to plural by just adding S at the end as below.

Singular	Plural
Book	Books
Writer	Writers
Girl	Girls
Friend	Friends
Tree	Trees
School	schools
Teacher	Teachers



Count able nouns: دشمیر وړ نومونه
Are those which has physical individual shapes or existence or count nouns are those nouns which we can count.
Ex: computer , book, room, student….

Uncountable noun: نه شمیریدونکي نومونه

Are those nouns which does not have physical individual shapes , or those nouns which is difficult to count.

Ex: water, milk, water, tea , salt, flour sugar…..

Difference between countable nouns and uncountable nouns
دشمیرونکو او نه شمیریدونکو ترمینځ توپیر

Countable nouns دشمیر وړ نومونه	**Uncountable nouns** نه شمیریدونکي نومونه
Count noun can be counted	Uncountable can measure
Countable nouns have physical and individual shapes	Non count nouns do not have physical individual shapes
Count nouns have singular and plural forms	Non count nouns have one form it doesn't have the plural form
Number can proceed count nouns	Numbers cannot proceed by count nouns
Count nouns can take either singular or plural verbs	Non count take only singular verbs

2: Pronoun: ضمير

(A) Pronoun is a word which is used instead of noun.

Farhad is a student. **He** is a student

ضمير هغه کلیمه ده کوم چي دنوم پر ځاي استعماليږي.

(B) Pronoun: Is a word which is used to avoid the repletion of the noun.

ضمير: دنوم دتکرار دمخنيوي لپاره استعماليږي

Sheer Bahadar is a talent boy , He is a talent boy

(C) pronoun: Pronouns are also used for shortness of the sentences

ضمير: دجملي دلنډوني لپاره کارول کيږي لکه په لاندي مثال کي

Ex: Fazal, Awal khan and Asif go to school.

They go to school.

Kinds of Pronoun دضمير قسمونه

1: personal pronoun

2: possessive pronoun

3: demonstrative pronoun

4: interrogative pronouns

5: Indefinite pronoun

6: Distributive pronoun

7: Reflexive pronoun

8: Intensive pronoun

9: Relative pronouns

10: reciprocal pronoun

11: exclamatory pronoun

Personal pronoun: Are used instead people or things in the sentences

There are two kinds personal pronoun

1: subject pronoun فاعلي ضميرونه

2: subject pronoun مفعولي ضميرونه

1: **subject pronoun**: these pronoun used instead of noun in the sentence and (Doer of the action is called subject pronouns).and below.

(Subject pronouns) He, She, It, I, We, You, they

(2) **An objective pronoun** acts as the object of a sentence—it receives the action of the verb.

Object pronoun: are those pronoun which are used instead noun and receive an action (the receiver of an action is called object pronoun).

Him, Her, It , Me, us , you, them

2: Possessive Pronouns ملكي ضميرونه

A possessive pronoun tells you who owns something. The possessive pronouns are *hers, his, its, mine, ours, theirs,* and *yours*

This book is **mine**.

3: Demonstrative Pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun points out a noun. The demonstrative pronouns are *that, these, this,* and *those.*

That is a good idea.

These are flowers.

A demonstrative pronoun may look like a demonstrative adjective, but it is used differently in a sentence: it acts as a pronoun, taking the place of a noun.

4: Interrogative Pronouns سواليه ضميرونه

An interrogative pronoun is used in a question. It helps to ask about something. The interrogative pronouns are *what, which, who, whom,* and compound words ending in "ever," such as *whatever, whichever, whoever,* and *whomever.*

An interrogative pronoun may look like an interrogative adjective, but it is used differently in a sentence: it acts as a pronoun, taking the place of a noun.

5: Indefinite Pronouns نا معلوم ضميرونه

An indefinite pronoun refers to an indefinite,person place or thing. Indefinite pronouns include *all, any, both, each, everyone, few, many, neither, none, nothing, several, some,* and *somebody.*

Something smells good.

Many like salsa with their chips.

An indefinite pronoun may look like an indefinite adjective, but it is used differently in a sentence: it acts as a pronoun, taking the place of a noun.

6: Relative Pronouns ارتباطي ضميرونه

A relative pronoun introduces a clause, or part of a sentence, that describes a noun. The relative pronouns are

Relative pronouns are those pronouns which used instead of noun in sentence and connect two sentence . and as below

That, which, who, and *whom.*

You should bring the book that you love most.

That introduces "you love most," which describes the book.

7: Reflexive Pronouns انعكاسي ضميرونه

A reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject of a sentence. The reflexive pronouns are *herself, himself, itself, myself, ourselves, themselves,* and *yourselves.* Each of these words can also act as an intensive pronoun (see below).

Reflexive pronouns: Are those pronouns which refer back to subject or (show that the subject and object of the sentence are the same.

I learned a lot about myself at summer camp. (*Myself* refers back to *I.*)

They should divide the berries among themselves. (*Themselves* refers back to *they.*)

8: Intensive Pronouns تاکيدي ضمير (emphasizing pronouns)

An intensive pronoun emphasizes its antecedent (the noun that comes before it). The intensive pronouns are ***herself, himself, itself, myself, ourselves, themselves,*** and ***yourselves.*** Each of these words can also act as a reflective pronoun (see above).

I myself don't like oranges.

9: Exclamatory pronoun: ندايه ضمير

these pronouns are used for sudden felling of mind .

Ex: oh, wow , Ah

10: Reciprocal pronoun: these pronouns also used for person thing which act and react upon anther

Ex: Each other, one anther

Myself ,yourself, Himself, itself, themselves , ourselves, yourselves

Ex: I saw myself in the mirror

3: Verb: فعل

Verbs explain what the subject of a sentence is doing or his state of being. Or verb is word which show an action.

فعل يوويوكيږ(لغت) دي كوم چي عمل ښايي چي بي دفعل داستعمال څخه جمله تقرباً نيګړي ده .

There are two main parts of verb

1: Auxiliary verbs:

2: Ordinary verbs

1**: auxiliary verbs**: are those verbs which are used with simple, past and particle form of the verb to make the tenses of ordinary verbs (we can also that the auxiliary verb are used to help form of a tense

They are below: Is, Am, was, were, has, Had .do, does, did, can, could, shall. Ought to, may, might, must, will, would, need, dare….

Auxiliary verbs are divided into three parts.

1: Principal auxiliary verbs

2: modal auxiliary verbs

3: Semi modal auxiliary verbs

1: Principal auxiliary verbs

Principal auxiliary verbs form the main part of Auxiliary verbs
ex: am, is , are, was, were, do, does, did.

Ex: Do you come from Koshtal village?

Principal auxiliary verb has also three parts

(A) To be verbs

To be verbs: are those verbs which are used show state in the state in the sentences.

Is, am, Are, was, were,

(B) To have verb: to have verbs used to show the ownership and possession

Ex: **have, has, had**

(D) To do verbs: these verbs show the performing of an action ex: do, does, did, done

3: Modal auxiliary verbs:

Modal auxiliary verbs don’t have any final s and es at the third singular person, they don’t have any past participle and infinitive form

Modal Auxiliary verbs are:

Can, could, shall. Should, will, would, may, might and ought to.

Modal Auxiliary verbs: Semi

In English language there are three semi modal auxillary verbs which are dare .need, used

2: **Ordinary verbs**: is a verb which denotes a main action and can stand alone

Ex: Ali khan **study** hard.

There are two parts of ordinary verbs

1: **Transitive verbs**

2: intransitive verbs

1: **Transitive verbs**: are those verbs which followed by on object and change to the passive voice too.

Ex: eat, teach, write , study, build and so on ...

2: intransitive verbs: Are those verbs which don't followed by object. Sentence which includes the intransitive can't be change to passive. like . I go to school. we can't change to passive .

Ex: go, come, and so on

Note: there are some verbs in English which are both transitive and intransitive

Ex: fly, boil…

A) Perfect intransitive verbs:

are those verbs which don't need object and or complement for the completion of their meaning

Ex: the water flows. Birds fly…..

B) Defective intransitive verbs:

These verbs don't have complete meaning and they need object or complement for the completion of the meaning.

Ex: Rahman Ullah is tired.

Regular and irregular verbs

Verb: is so important in the sentence because it shows an action and it has four forms. They are below:

فعل: فعل هغه ویوکي(لغت) دي چي عمل ښايي . فعلونه په جمله کې ډېر مهم دي کله چي فعل په جمله کې نه وي نو تقرباً جمله نیمګړي وي

(Irregular verbs) بي قاعدي فعلونه: هغه دي چي کومه ځانګړي قاعده ددوهم او دريم حالت دبدلولو لپاره نه لري ، همدارنګه بي قاعدي فعلونه په (d)او يا (Ed) دوهم حالت ته نه بدليږي مثال يي په جدول کې ترتيب شوي دی او دفعلونو اول ، دوهم اوردیم حالت لپاره دکتاب اخر ته مرجعه وکړی .

Simple form	Present participle form	Second form	Third form
Go	Going	Went	Gone

Regular verbs: Are those verbs which take ed or d ,and their second and third form are same

قاعدي لرونکي فعلونه : هغه دي چي د (ed) او يا په (D) تورو استعمال سره په اخر کې په دوهم او دريم حالت ته تبديليږي قاعده لرونکو فعلونو دوهم او دريم حالت سره مساوي وي. تاسي يي مثالونه کتلي شی .

Ex: talk talked talked

Want wanted wanted

Love loved loved

Some rule of the verbs which take (ed) or (d)

1: The verbs which are ending with y and following a consonant change the last (y) to (I) and add (ed)

Ex: marry married

Try tried

2: **Verbs Ending** with Y following a vowel take ed with out and change it mean we can,t drop y but if it follows by vowels letters .

Ex: stay stayed
Pry pried
Play played

3: Those verbs which are ending with c take an extra (k) before ending (ed)

Ex: picnic picnicked

……….

4: Those verb which ends with (e) or (ee) take (d).

ex: love loved
Close closed

5: Those regular verbs which are ending in a consonant and following a vowel double the last consonant and add **(Ed)**

Ex: stop stopped

4: Adjective صفت

Adjective: is a word which modifies noun or pronoun.

صفت هغه کلیمه ده کوم چي د نوم یاضمیر څرنګوالي ښایي .

Or adjective is word that is used to describe the quality, quantity, size, color, age…..

Adjective is categorized into three types

1: Cases of adjective
2: Kinds of adjective
3: Comparison of adjective

1: **Cases of adjective**: it is a grammatical term that indicate that category or what position do adjective have in sentences , **Adjective generally has three cases**

1: Attributive case 2: predicative case 3: post position case

1: **Attributive Case:** in this case an adjective is used before noun or it is also called direct case

ex: this is a **nice** book.

2: Predicative Case: in this case adjective used after liking verbs (is, am, are, look, smell, taste ,get, become, seem, or it is) also called indirect case
Ex: Sharif is **nice**.

3: **Post positive case:** in this case Adjective is used after indefinite pronouns

Farid has something **valuable.**

- **Quality**--- good, nice, bad, beautiful, attractive, interesting…
- **Quantity**--- a little, much, few, some, enough, much, many….
  - **Size**----- big, small, huge, massive, great, medium….
  - **Color**---- red, white, blue, green, orange, yellow, pink…
  - **Age**----- young, old, teen, adult, mature
  - **Temperature** --- hot, cold, normal…
    - **Shape**--- round, circle, octagon, pentagon,cure, …..
    - **Origin---** Afghan, english, Indian

Ex: Majid is an intelligent student.

Kind of adjective

1: adjective of quality

2: adjective of Quantity

3: Distributive Adjective

4: Interrogative adjective

5: possessive adjective

6: Adjective of Number

7: Demonstrative Adjective

8: exclamatory adjective

9: focusing adjective

10: proper adjective

1: (descriptive adjective) adjective of quality

Adjective of quality are those which show the kind of quality of person or thing .

ex: Jamid is **clever** boy **.**

2: Adjective of Quantity

Are those which show the quantity of nouns or pronouns?

Ex: There are a few girls in this class.

Ex: Fazal has a little money.

3: distributive adjective:

Are those adjective which used before nouns and denote each. Every, either and neither .

Ex: <u>each</u> of you don't try.

4: Interrogative adjective:

when we used what ,whose and which before nouns to ask questions are called Interrogative adjective

Ex: **<u>whose</u>** wallet is it ?
Ex: which do you go to ?
Ex: what does your class start?

5: possessive adjective:

Are those adjective which placed before nouns and show ownership or possession**?**

Ex: My , His, Her, Its , Our , Your ,their ,
Ex: this is <u>your</u> purse

6: Demonstrative Adjective: are those nouns which used befor nouns and point out some person. Place and thing ,
ex:

Singular	Plural	Usage
This	These	Uses for near things
That	Those	Uses for far thing

7: exclamatory adjective: it is an adjective which is used to show sudden, surprise and emotion …
ex: what a nice girl

8: focusing adjective:

Are those adjective which are used to emphasize a noun In a sentence.
Ex: this is my **own** shop.

9: proper adjective:

Are those adjective which are formed from some proper noun .

ex: Shafi ullah is from Afghanistan. He is **Afghan.**

proper noun	proper adjective
Afghanistan	Afghan
China	Chines
India	Indian
Brazil	Brazilian
America	American

9: Adjective of number

These adjective show how many persons or things or meant.

Ex: Kahi high school has 35 teachers.
Abdullah is sixteen years old.

Adjective of numbers have three parts

1: definite numeral adjective
2: indefinite numeral adjective
3: distributive adjective

1: definite numeral adjective:

All the ordinal and coordinal numbers are definite numeral adjective

☞ **ordinal numbers**: show the order (sequence)
first (1^{st}) second(2^{nd}) third(3^{rd}) fourth (4^{th})
without 1^{st} , 2^{nd} , 3^{rd} we use **th** with number which we show order

☞ **Coordinal number**: one , two , three, four , five ……

2: indefinite numeral adjective:

Are those number which unknown number .

Ex: A little , several , some, very ,many , much ,..

Ali Raza had **a little** money.

3: Distributive numeral adjective:

are those which refer to each one of a number or group .

Ex: each, every, either, and neither
Ex: every student try to get the 1st position

Compersion of Adjective

Adjective of comparison has 3 kinds

1: positive degree
2: comparative degree
3: superlative degree

1: positive degree:

In this degree describe one person one thing and one place and we use the simple form of the verb.

په دي درجه کې ديو شي ، يو شخص او يا هم ديو ځاي ځرګندونه کيږي

ex: small , big, nice, beautiful , cute, pretty, huge, wide, tired, intelligent…

مثال Amjid is **tired**

☞ When positive degree of and an adjective is used for the comparison it is placed between (as….as) it mean in the middle of we use adjective as as ,then it also show the comparison oven though it is positive degree.

Ex: Awal khan is as intelligent as Wahid ullah

2: <u>comparative degree</u>:

This degree compare two persons two things and two places. Comparative degree of an adjective expresses a higher degree of quality than positive degree

په دي درجه کې د دوو اشخاصو ، شیانو او یا هم ددوه سیمو پرتله او مقایسه کیږي .

مثال Ahmad is <u>taller</u> than Waseem.

Nangarhar is more <u>dangerous</u> than Kabul.

Small= smaller   big= bigger   nice= nicer

Some rules of changing to comparative degree

<u>1:</u> Some adjective which end in y followed by consonant change (**y**) to I and ad (**er**)

Ex: **pretty**= Irfan is **<u>Prettier</u>** than Ahmad.

Ugly= He is **<u>uglier</u>** than Jan.

Easy= middle term exam is **easier** than annual exam.

2: most of adjective take (er) in end.

Nice	**nicer**	**big**	**bigger**
Small	**smaller**	**short**	**shorter**
Long	**longer**	**soft**	**softer**

Note: the adjective which ends with consonant and not followed by vowel double the consonant and ad er.

<u>Big   bigger</u>

3: Two or three syllable adjectives:

With two or three syllables adjective ad more or less before the adjective but you cannot ad er with two or three syllables adjective instead er more or less is using before adjective like in below examples

هغه صفتونه چي دوه یا دري سیلابه وي نو په مقایسوي حالت کي ورسره more او یا less کارول کیږي. چي more دزیات په معنی دي او less د کم په معنی دی

ex: more beautiful , more intelligent ,more excellent, more fantastic , more attractive….

This book is <u>less</u> expensive than that book.

Ex: Achin district is <u>more dangerous</u> than Nazyan district.

4: some adjective are irregular

Ex: good better bad worse

This is <u>better</u> book than that one.

Superlative degree:

This degree shows the highest quality and degree of an adjective, in this degree we compare one thing one person one place with group.

په دي درجه کي یوشخص یو شي او یاهم یو ځاي دډېروشیانو، اشخاصو او ځایونو سره مقایسه کیږي .

Ali is tallest student in the class.

Achin is most dangerous district in Nangarhar.

☞ **With two** or three syllables adjective we use most or least in the superlative degree.

Ex: most beautiful, most attractive, most interesting.

Ex: Farah is least beautiful in Afghanistan.

☞ With one syllable adjective we use **est** in the end but some of adjective are irregulars like good=best, bad= worst we cannot ad **est** at the end…

Ex: smallest, tallest, greatest, prettiest, and nicest.

5: Adverb قيد

Adverb is a word which midifies the meaning of a verb and adjective or anther adverb.
Ex: Amin Gul is walking **slowly.**

Adverb: is a word which modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb and sometimes whole sentence.

قيد هغه كليمه ده چي دفعل،صفت او يادبل قيد خرنگوالي بنايي

Verb + adverb

Example: Hidayat **speaks** **fast** in the class.
V **Adv**

Adverb + adjective

Example: It was **terribly** **cold** last week.
Adv **Adj**

Adverb + Adverb

Example: He's playing **very** **fast**.
Adverb + adverb Ad Ad

Kinds of Adverb

1: Adverb of manner
2: Adverb of degree
3: Interrogative adverb
4: Relative adverb:
5: Adverb of frequency
6: Adverb of reason
7: Adverb of time
8: Adverb of place
9: Adverb of negation or affirmation
10: Conjunctive adverb
11: Adverb of manner:

1:Adverb of manner

Shows how an action happens.

Ibrahim is coming to the class quickly.

Note: adverb of manner usually takes ly in the end.

Ex: quick= quickly safe=safely brave= bravely
Success= successfully nice=nicely correct= correctly
Loud= loudly honest=honestly sudden= suddenly.

2: Adverb of degree: are those which show in what criteria an action happened, these adverbs are usually placed before adjective or other adverbs .
ex: Anwar is **very** tired
quite , just,

3: Interrogative adverb:

Are those adverb which is use to ask question.
E: why , where, who, whom , whose, why …..
Where do you come from?

4: Relative adverb:

Relative adverbs are those adverbs which used to join two sentences with each other.
Ex: why , when , which, where
Ex: this our teacher who **who** teaches us Biology .

5: Adverb of frequency:

Adverb of frequency shows how many times an action happen. Or adverb of frequency show the repetition of an action.

100%	**Always**	I always study after class
90%	**Usually**	I usually walk to work
80%	**Normally / Generally**	I normally get good marks
70%	**Often / Frequently**	I often read in bed at night
50%	**Sometimes**	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	**Occasionally**	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	**Seldom**	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	**Hardly ever / Rarely**	I hardly ever get angry
0%	**Never**	Vegetarians never eat meat

Subject + Adverb + Main Verb	**Subject + BE + Adverb**
Daniel always passes his exams.	He is always happy.

Adverb of frequency has two types

1: **Definite frequency**

it is use to show the exact repeating of an action.(once , twice , three times, four times)

Ex: Sakhi Rahman study this book twice a week.

2: indefinite frequency: it is an adverb, it is used to show that how often an action happens.

6: Adverb of reason : it is an adverb which show reason ex: Javid was tired **so** he went to bed.

7: adverb of time:

is also called expression , adverb of time show used to show when an action happen .

ex: Khalil came to school **yesterday**. I will see you **tomorrow**.

8: adverb of place: it is also called phrase or expression , Adverb of place are those adverb which are used to show where an action happens.

Ex: Sharafat plays cricket **in the ground.**

9: Adverb of negation: it is an adverb which is used to show disagreement or we can also say which is used to give negative answer.

E: Can Zaker speak Arabic ? **No** he can **not**

Ex: no, not, not at all, no longer ,

10: Adverb of affirmation:

Adverb of Affirmation is a and adverb which is used show the agreement and give positive answer .

Ex: **Yes , sure, why not , of course , definitely…**

11: focusing adverb:

It is an adverb which is used to emphasize a specific part in a sentence.

Ex: just, right , even, only , really, obviously, certainly, merely ..

Ex: Basheer **just** went for swimming.

Some adverbs are the same in form as the corresponding adjectives; that is some words are used sometimes as adjectives, sometimes as adverbs.

Adjectives	Adverbs
Loud	loud
Fast	fast
Next	next
Back	back
Little	hard
Early	early

6: Conjunction حرف ربط

It is a word or group of words which is used to connect to words, two sentences, two clauses, two phrases

حرف ربط : هغه کلیمه ده چي لغات،جملي او فقري سره يو ځاي کوي

Ex: this is a book **and** that is **too.**

There are four types of conjunction in English language
1: coordinating conjunction
2: subordination conjunction
3: correlative conjunction
4: Conjunctives

1: coordinating conjunction :

it is a conjunction which is used to join two independent clauses , it is also to say those conjunction which are used to start independent clause
Ex:

2: subordination conjunction:

it is a conjunction which is used to combine independent clause or one dependent clause.
Some of the subordinating conjunction are listed here

(After , when , befor, by the time, since, while, as soon as , as long as , unless , if because , although , even though) Nasir passed the test , **even though** he did not study.

3: correlative conjunction (parried conjunction)

It is a conjunction that is made more than one word or it is used to combine the statements

Ex: I **do not only** hate Indian but also Australian.

4: conjunctive:

It is a group of words that is used connect ideas in a sentence or paragraph

Ex: In fact , for instance , there for , in addition

I teach English at the high school **in fact** I graduated from science.

7: interjection: حرف ندا

It is a word which is used to show the sudden, emotion, feeling and pain.

حرف ندا داحساساتودخرګندولو لپاره کارول کیږي

Some of the interjection are listed her.

Ex; Mmm, Wow, Oh , huh , , ouch , oh no, Buzz

8: Preposition: حرف اضافه

It is a word which is used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun with rest of the sentence the word **pre** means **before** or the word **position** mean **place.**

We use about 98% preposition before nouns

حرف اضافه: هغه لفظ دی کوم چي دنوم او ضمیرترمینځ اړیکه ښاي ، همدارنګه حرف اضافه دشیانو،اشخاصواو سیمو موقیعت ښاي

Ex: Zardad is **from** Medanak.

There are two types of preposition

1: simple preposition 2: compound preposition

1: simple preposition:

It is a proposition that contains one sound or syllable .some of them are listed here (By, off, to, in, with, from, far)

1: Simple preposition is also divided into two kinds

1: mono syllable simple preposition:
2: di syllable simple preposition

1: mono syllable simple preposition:

It is a proposition that contains one sound or syllable, some of them are listed here (By, off, to, in, with, from, far)

Ex: Kahi Village is **far** from Jalalabad.

2: Di syllable simple preposition

It is a preposition that contains one sound or more than one sound or syllable; some of them are listed here.

Over, under, behind, beyond, between, a bout, during, after, until

Ex: The Ball is **under** the table .

2: compound preposition:

It is a preposition that is formed two words or three words , compound preposition is also divided into two parts

1: two words sequences compound preposition:

It is a preposition that is formed as two words (upn,next next to, about , apart from, without, with in, because, due to).

Shinwari Institute is **about to** open a branch in Jalalabad.

2: three-word sequence compound preposition

It is a preposition that is formed as three words some of the three-word sequence compound preposition

(in front of, in the middle , on the top, in the bottom, in spite of,

Ex: Fazal Rabi is in the middle of the stairs.

9: Article دتعریف توري

It is a word that is used to talk about nouns generally or specifically unspecific or it is used to determine a noun , Article is also called determiner (article is word that limits noun) .

There are two kinds of Articles

1: Indefinite article:

They Are used to talk nouns generally they are **a** **and** .

A: is used before singular nouns count nouns that begin with consonant letter.

Ex: a girl, a chair, a computer …

An: an is used before singular count nouns that begins with vowel letters.

Ex: an umbrella, an apple , an orange …

2: Indefinite Article:

It is used to talk about nouns specifically (the) is called indefinite pronouns

The is used for particular person, place and thing ex: give me **<u>the</u>** shinwari English Grammar.
Note: a and an we used before those nouns which we use in singular form.

Affixes

Affixes are those letters or word come in the beginning ,in the middle or in the ending of words and change the meaning of words and affix has two kinds prefix and suffix

تاړي: هغه لغات يا توري دي چي دلغت په پېل،مينځ او يا پاي کې کارول کيږي او دلغت معنی بدلوي او په دوه ډوله دي چي يو مختاړي او بل يي وروستاړي دي

A: prefix: مختاړي

Uses with beginning of words and change the meaning of words as below.
Dis = like=dislike , dismiss
In = complete=incomplete, incorrect
Un = happy =unhappy unprotect
Re= view=review return, reteach (Re معنی بیا)
Re که دهر فعل په پيل کې وکارول شي نو دلغت معنې په مکمله توګه بدلوي

الف: مختاړي: (prefix) هغه دي توري یالغات دي چي دلغت په پیل کې استعمالیږي او دلغات معنی ته بدلون ورکوي لکه په پاسنیو مثالونو کې.

B: Suffix: وروستاړي

Are those words or letters which use at the end of words and change the meaning of words and they are below.

Er= teach= teacher play= player swim=swimmer

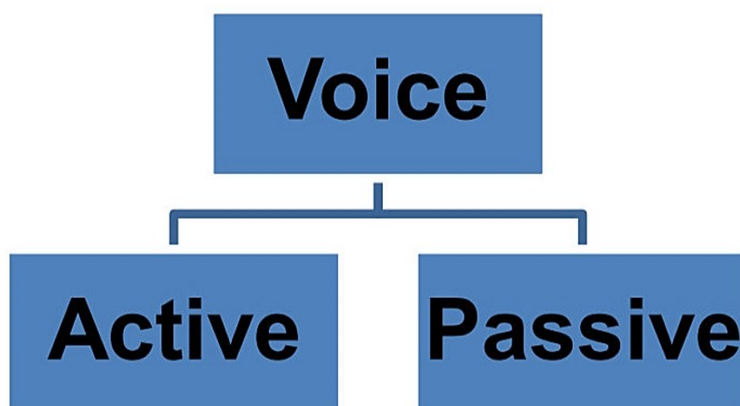
Or= direct= director

ion= act= action

less= tube=tubeless, home=homeless , wire=wireless

وروستاړي: **(suffix)** هغه لغات یا توري دي چي دلغت په پاي کې استعمالیږي او لغت معنی بدلوي چي مثالونو څخه یي پاس یادونه وشوه.

Part 2: Active voice & passive voice



"ACTIVE VIOCE & PASSIVE VIOCE"

1: ACTIVE VOICE

Definition: When the doer of work is the subject of a sentence is Called active voice.

Or A form of verb which tells us that the subject is the performer of the action is called active voice.

Formula: Subject + is, am, are + 1st-verb_ing + object.
Example: She is playing football.

2: PASSIVE VOICE

Definition: A form of verb which tells us whether the subject performs the action or the subject receives the action *is* called passive voice.
or when the effected person place or thing is the subject of a sentence.

Farmula: Subject + is, am, are + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Example: cricket is played by her.

Question: Why we use passive voice.
Answer: when we want to give more information to the object of active voice we use passive voice.

Basic rules of changing active voice in to passive

- Subject change in to object.
- Object change in to subject.
- 3rd-verb is use in place of 1st-verb or 2nd-verb.
- Helping verb is use before 3rd-verb according to the tenses.
- (BY) is use after 3rd-verb to introduce the agent.
- Use of Passive
- Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.
- Example: My bike was stolen.
- In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my bike was stolen. I do not know, however, who did it.
- Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice, as the following example shows:
- Example: A mistake was made.
- In this case, I focus on the fact that a mistake was made, but I do not blame anyone (e.g. you have made a mistake.).5

"Tenses of active voice and passive voice"

د **active** څخه د **passive** ته په مکمله توګه دټولو زمانو مثبي،سواليه، منفي اومنفي سواليه جملي او دهغي فرمولونه او مثالونه ترتيب شوي دي.

1: Simple present tens passive

Definition: when we want to change simple present tens in to passive voice we act upon the following

Rules we use (is, am, are) as helping verb.

په همدي ترتيب سره د ۱۲ زمانو مثبت،سواليه،منفي او منفي سواليه فرمولونه سره د مثالونو په مکلمله توګه ترتيب شوي دي

دساده حال زماني ل لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه.

Positive farmula: Subject + is, am, are, + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: She plays cricket. ⟺ **Passive:** cricket is played by her.

Negative farmula: Subject + is, am, are + not + 3rd-verb + object.

Active: he does not play cricket.

Passive: cricket is not played by him.

Interrogative formula: is, am, are + subject + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Act: do you play cricket? ⟺ **Pas:** Is cricket played by you?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: Is, am, are + subject + not + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: do you not play cricket?

Passive: Is cricket not played by you?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: is, am, are + not +subject + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: doesn't he play cricket?

Passive: is not cricket played by him?

2: Present continues tens in passive

Definition: when we want to change present continues tens into passive voice we act up one the following Rules we use (is, am, are) as helping verb.

دحال جاري زماني لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه

Positive formula: Subject + is, am, are + being + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: I am cooking food.

Passive: food is being cooked by me.

Negative formula: Subject + is, am, are + not + being + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: she is not cooking food.

Passive: food is not being cooked by her.

Interrogative formula: is, am, are + subject + being + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: Is he cooking food?

Passive: Is food being cooked by him?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: is, am, are + subject + not + being +3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: isn't she cooking food?

Passive: is food not being cooked by her?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: is, am, are + not +subject +being + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: are not they cooking food?

Passive: is not food being cooked by them?

3: present perfect tens in passive voice

Definition: when we want to change present perfect tense into passive voice we act upon the following

Rules we use (has, have) being as helping verb.

دحال مکملي زماني لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه

Positive formula: subject + has, have + been + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: she has played football.

Passive: football has been played by her.

Negative formula: subject + has, have + not + been + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: they have not cooked food.

Passive: food has not been cooked by them.

Interrogative formula: has, have + subject + been + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: has he cooked the food?

Passive: has food been cooked by him?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: has, have + subject + not + been + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: has she not cooked food?

Passive: has food not been cooked by her?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: has, have + not + subject + been + 3rd-verb+ object?

Active: have not they played football?

Passive: has not football been played by them?

4: Simple past tense in the passive

Definition: when we want to change simple past tens in to passive voice we act upon the following

Rules we use (was, were) as a helping verb.

دساده تيري زمانې لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه

Positive formula: subject + was, were + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: Ryaz cooked food.

Passive: food was cooked by Ryaz.

Negative formula: subject + was, were + not + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: She did not play game.

Passive: Game was not played by her.

Interrogative formula: was, were + subject + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: Did he play the game?

Passive: Was the game played by her?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: was, were + subject + not + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: Didn't he play game?

Passive: was game not played by him?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: wasn't, weren' + subject + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: Didn't she play game?

Passive: wasn't game played by her?

5: past continues tens in passive

Definition: when we want to change past continues tens in to passive voice we act upon the following

Rules we use (was, were) being as a helping verb.

دتیري جاري زماني ل لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه

Positive formula: subject + was, were + being + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: she was teaching the students.

Passive: students were being taught by her.

Negative formula: subject + was, were + not + being + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: she was not teaching the students.

Passive: students were not being taught by her.

Interrogative formula: was, were + subject + being + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: was she teaching the students?

Passive: were the students being taught by her?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: was, were + subject + not + being + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: was she not teaching the students?

Passive: were the students not being taught by her?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: wasn't, weren't + subject +being + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: wasn't she teaching the students?

Passive: weren't the students being taught by her

6: past perfect tens in passive

Definition: when we want to change past perfect tens in to passive voice. We act upon the following

Rules. We use (had been) as helping verb.

دتيري مكملي زماني ل لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه

Positive formula: subject + had-been + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: she had cooked food.

Passive: food had been cooked by her.

Negative formula: subject + had + not + been + 3rd-verb+ by + object.

Active: He had not cooked food.

Passive: Food had not been cooked by him.

Interrogative formula: had + subject + been + 3rd-verd + by + object?

Active: had they cooked food?

Passive: had food been cooked by them?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: had + subject + not + been + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: had he not cooked food?

Passive: had food not been cooked by him?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: hadn't + subject + been + 3rd-verb+ by + object?

Active: hadn't she cooked food?

Passive: hadn't food been cooked by her?

7: Simple future tens passive

Definition: when we want to change simple future tens in to passive voice we act upon the following

Rules we use (will be) as helping verb.

دراتلونكي زماني ل لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه .

Positive formula: subject + will-be + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: they will play football.

Passive: football will be played by them.

Negative formula: subject + will + not + be + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: They will not play football.

Passive: Football will not be played by them.

Interrogative formula: will + subject + be + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: will they play football?

Passive: will football be played by them?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: will + subject + not + be +3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: will they not play football?

Passive: will football not be played by them?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: won't + subject + be + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: won't they play football?

Passive: won't football be played by them?

8: Future continues tens passive

Definition: when we want to change future continues tens in to passive voice we act upon the following

Rules we use (will-be) being as helping verb.

دراتلونكي جاري زماني لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه

Positive formula: subject + will be + being + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: She will be teaching the student.

Passive: the student will be being taught by her.

Negative formula: subject + will be + not + being + 3d-verb + by + object.

Active: she will be not teaching the student.

Passive: the student will not be being taught by her.

Interrogative formula: will + subject + be + being + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: will she be teaching the student?

Passive: will the student be being taught by her?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: will + subject + not + be + being + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: will she not be teaching the student?

Passive: will the student not be being taught by her?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: won't + subject + be + being + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: won't she be teaching the student?

Passive: won't the student be being teached by her?

9: future perfect tens passive

Definition: when we want to change future perfect tens in to passive voice we act upon the following

Rules we use (will have been) as helping verb.

دراتلونکی مکملي زماني ل لپاره د passive voice فرمولونه

Positive formula: subject + will + have + been + 3rd-verb +by + object.

Active: she will have completed the work.

Passive: the work will have been completed by her.

Negative formula: subject + will + not + have + been + 3rd-verb + by + object.

Active: she will not have completed the work.

Passive: the work will not have been completed by her.

Interrogative formula: will +subject + have + been + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: will she have completed the work?

Passive: will the work have been completed by her?

Formal.neg.int.farmula: will + subject + not + have + been + 3rd-verb + by + object?

Active: will she have not completed the work?

Passive: will the work not have been completed by her?

Informal.neg.int.farmula: won’t + subject + have + been + 3rd-verb+ by + object?

Active: won’t she have completed the work?

Passive: won’t the work have been completed by her?

آمریه جملي په Passive voice کې

Active: close the door

Passive: let the door be closed

Active: do not teach look her.

Passive: let her not be looked.



په لاندي جدول کې ټولي زماني په active او passive کې تشریح شوي دي .

Tenses	Active	Passive
Simple Present	Once a week, Tom **cleans** the house.	Once a week, the house **is cleaned** by Tom.

Present Continuous	Right now, Adil **is writing** the letter.	Right now, the letter **is being written** by Adil.
Simple Past	Wali **repaired** the car.	The car **was repaired** by Wali.
Past Continuous	The salesman **was helping** the customer when the thief came into the store.	The customer **was being helped** by the salesman when the thief came into the store.
Present Perfect	Many tourists **have visited** that castle.	That castle **has been visited** by many tourists.
Present Perfect Continuous	Recently, John **has been doing** the work.	Recently, the work **has been being done** by John.
Past Perfect tense	George **had repaired** many cars before he received his mechanic's license.	Many cars **had been repaired** by George before he received his mechanic's license.

Past Perfect Continuous	Chef Jones **had been preparing** the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before he moved to Paris.	The restaurant's fantastic dinners **had been being prepared** by Chef Jones for two years before he moved to Paris.
Simple Future *WILL*	Someone **will finish** the work by 5:00 PM.	The work **will be finished** by 5:00 PM.
Simple Future *BE GOING TO*	Hidayat **is going to make** a beautiful dinner tonight.	A beautiful dinner **is going to be made** by Hidayat tonight.
Future Continuous *WILL*	At 8:00 PM tonight, John **will be washing** the dishes.	At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes **will be being washed** by John.
Future Continuous *BE GOING TO*	At 8:00 PM tonight, John **is going to be washing** the dishes.	At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes **are going to be being washed** by John.

Future Perfect *WILL*	They **will have completed** the project before the deadline.	The project **will have been completed** before the deadline.
Future Perfect *BE GOING TO*	They **are going to have completed** the project before the deadline.	The project **is going to have been completed** before the deadline.
Future Perfect Continuous *WILL*	The famous artist **will have been painting** the mural for over six months by the time it is finished.	The mural **will have been being painted** by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.
Future Perfect Continuous *BE GOING TO*	The famous artist **is going to have been painting** the mural for over six months by the time it is finished.	The mural **is going to have been being painted** by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.

Used to	Fazal **used to pay** the bills.	The bills **used to be paid** by Fazal.
Would Always	My mother **would always make** the pies.	The pies **would always be made** by my mother.
Future in the Past *WOULD*	I knew John **would finish** the work by 5:00 PM.	I knew the work **would be finished** by 5:00 PM.
Future in the Past *WAS GOING TO*	I thought Sally **was going to make** a beautiful dinner tonight.	I thought a beautiful dinner **was going to be made** by Sally tonight.

Part 3: Direct and Indirect speech

Indirect Speech / Reported Speech

Indirect speech (sometimes called reported speech), doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said and it doesn't have to be word for word.

When reporting speech the tense usually changes. This is because when we use reported speech, we are usually talking about a time in the past (because obviously the person who spoke originally spoke in the past). The verbs therefore usually have to be in the past too.

For example:

Direct speech	**Indirect speech**
"I'm going to the cinema", he said.	He said he was going to the cinema.

د direct څخه indirect ته ۱۲ زماني په لاندي توګه تبديليږي

As a rule when you report something someone has said you go back a tense: (the tense on the left changes to the tense on the right):

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present simple She said, "It's cold."	**Past simple** She said it was cold.
Present continuous She said, "I'm teaching English online."	**Past continuous** She said she was teaching English online.
Present perfect She said, "I've been on the web since 1999."	**Past perfect simple** She said she had been on the web since 1999.
Present perfect continuous She said, "I've been teaching English for seven years."	**Past perfect continuous** She said she had been teaching English for seven years.
Past simple Asmat said, "I taught online yesterday."	**Past perfect** Asmat said he had taught online yesterday.
Past continuous She said, "I was teaching earlier."	**Past perfect continuous** She said she had been teaching earlier.

Past perfect

She said, "The lesson had already started when he arrived."

Past perfect

NO CHANGE - She said the lesson had already started when he arrived.

Past perfect continuous

She said, "I'd already been teaching for five minutes."

Past perfect continuous

NO CHANGE - She said she'd already been teaching for five minutes.

Simple future tens.

Ex direct : He said" I will bring the chair"
Ex indirect: He says that he would bring the chair.

Ex direct : She said" I will go to home"
Ex indirect: She said that she should go to home.

Future continues tens

Ex direct: She said" I will be performing my work"
Ex indirect: She said that she would be performing her work.

Ex direct: They says" we will be arresting the criminals"
Ex indirect: They say that they would be arresting the criminals

.

Future perfect tense.

Ex direct: She says" I will have gone to Kabul"

Ex indirect She says that she will has gone to Kabul.

Ex direct: you will says" we will have defeated them"

Ex indirect You will say that you will have defeated them

Modal verb forms also sometimes change:

Direct speech	***Indirect speech***
Will	**would**
She said, "I'll teach English online tomorrow."	She said she would teach English online tomorrow.
can	**could**
She said, "I can teach English online."	She said she could teach English online.
must	**had to**
She said, "I must have a computer to teach English online."	She said she had to have a computer to teach English online.
shall	**should**

She said, "What shall we learn today?"	She asked what we should learn today.
may	**might**
She said, "May I open a new browser?"	She asked if she might open a new browser.

!Note - There is no change to; could, would, should, might and ought to.

Time change

If the reported sentence contains an expression of time, you must change it to fit in with the time of reporting.

For example we need to change words like here and yesterday if they have different meanings at the time and place of reporting.

Today	**+ 24 hours - Indirect speech**
"Today's lesson is on presentations."	She said yesterday's lesson was on presentations.

Expressions of time if reported on a different day

دځيني لغاتو جوړښت په بل شکل د direct څخه indirect ته بدليږي لکه په لاندي مثالونو کې

this (evening) › that (evening)

Today	›	yesterday ...
these (days)	›	those days)
now	›	then
(a week) ago	›	(a week) before
last weekend	›	the weekend before last / the previous weekend
here	›	there
next (week)	›	the following (week)
tomorrow	›	the next/following day

In addition if you report something that someone said in a different place to where you heard it you must change the place (here) to the place (there).

For example:-

At work	**At home**
"How long have you worked ***here****?"*	She asked me how long I'd worked **there.**

Pronoun change دضميرونو تغير

In reported speech, the pronoun often changes.

For example:

Me	***You***
"I teach English online."	***She said she teaches English online.***

1: Imparetive sentences. آمریه جملې

Note:

1: Said change in to **order** or urged.

2: There is no need of invited comma and it remove and after pronoun noun or object

We use to as a preposition.

Example: He said" bring me a glass of water"

He order that to bring me a glass of water.

Remarkable دتوجوور

1: We remove the invited comma and we bring (if) or (whether).

2: We do not write question mark just we use full stop.

3: The interrogative sentence change in to simple sentence.

4: (Said) is change in to ask.

5: When there is w-h words we do not use if and whether .

2: Interrogative sentences. سواليه جملې

Direct : He said" Is he walking to park"

Indirect : He asked if he was walking to park.

Direct : They said" were we studding Pashto "

Indirect They asked if we were studding Pashto.

3: Exclamatory sentences.

Direct : She said" hurrah we won the match"
Indirect She acclimated with happiness that she had won the match.
Direct They said" alas he died
Indirect They acclimated with sorrow that he had died

Part 4:"Clauses"

Definition: *A group of word which has got subject and predicate sometimes it gives clear and*
Completed meaning and sometimes it doesn't.
Example: She is going to America.
Note: There are two kinds of clauses.
1: Independent clause.
2: Dependent clause.

1: Independent clause,
Definition: A clause which has got subject and predicate and it is always stand for
It's full meaning.
Note: There are 4 kinds of independent clause.
1: Declarative / Asserative clause.
2: Interrogative clause.

3: Imperative clause.
4: Exclamatory clause.

1: Declarative clause.
Definition: Those independent clauses which makes an affirmative, negative, or an emphatic statement
Are called declarative clauses.
Example: He is writing a story.
Example: He is not writing a story.

2: Interrogative clause.
Definition: Those independent clauses which ask question and with question mark are called
Interrogative clauses.
Example: What is your favorite food?
Example: Why they came here on party?

3: Imperative clauses.
Definition: Those independent clauses, which contains command, request, suggestions, or an advice
Are called imperative clauses.
Example: Please bring me a glass of water.
Example: Close the door.
Example: would you want to go with me.

4: Exclamatory clauses.
Definition: Those independent clauses which shows the sudden, strong felling of happiness, sorrow

Or wonder and with end exclamation mark are called exclamatory clauses.

Example: Alas his father died!

Example: Oh she is coming!

2: Dependent clauses,

Definition: A clause, which has got subject and predicate but doesn't give clear and complete meaning

It's always need the help of another clause to give clear and complete meaning.

Example: If he works hard, he will be an engineer.

Note: There are 9 kinds of dependent clauses:

1: Adjective / Relative clauses.
2: Adverb clauses.
3: Noun clauses.
4: Finite clauses.
5: Infinite clauses.
6: Participle clauses.
7: Verb less clauses.
8: Elliptical clauses.
9: Comments clauses.

1: Adjective clause.

Definition: A clause which has got subject an predicate and work as an adjective is called adjective clause

Note: Adjective clauses are introduced by the help of relative pronouns and relative adverbs.
Example: He is the teacher, who I saw yesterday.

1:Relative pronouns.
Definition: It is a pronoun, which join two clauses or statements and modify noun or pronoun.

Note: These are the relative pronouns.
1: That: It is use for living or non-living things.
Example: It is the pen that I saw.

2: Who: It is use for living things as a subject and object.

Example: She is girl, who killed them.
3: Which: It is use for things and animals.

Example: This is the fox, which he liked.

2: Relative adverbs.
Definition: It is an adverb which is used to relate two clauses or statements and work as an adverb.
Note: These are the relative adverbs
1: When: It is used for time.
Example: We ate the food, when they came.

2:Where: It is used for place.
Example: This is the school, where we studded.

3: Why: It is used for reason.

Note: There are 4 kinds of adjective clause.

1: Defining / restrictive adjective clause**.**

2: Non-defining / non-restrictive adjective clause.

3: Contact adjective clause.

4: Connective adjective clause.

1: Defining / restrictive adjective clause.

Definition: A clause, which is necessary to modify the noun or pronoun of an independent clause

With out it cannot give clear and complete meaning.

Example: He is the man that I teach.

He is a man that I teach.

2: Non-defining / non-restrictive adjective clause.

Definition: A clause, which gives extra information about the noun or pronoun of an independent

Clause it is not necessary with out the meaning will be clear.

Note: The comma comes between dependent and non-defining clause.

Note: Non-defining clause comes between the subject and main verb of an independent clause.

Example: He is an engineer.

He, who is tall, is an engineer.

Differences between defining and non-defining adjective clause.

1: Difference:

Defining adjective clause is necessary to modify the noun or pronoun of an independent clause
With out it the meaning will not be clear.

Non-defining adjective clause gives extra information about the noun or pronoun of an independent
Clause it's not necessary to be sued without it the meaning will be clear.

2: Difference:

Non-defining adjective clause is separates an independent clause by a (comma) and it comes between
The subject and main verb of an independent clause.

Question: Why does non defining adjective clause split an independent clause by a comma and why does
No defining adjective clause not comes after the independent clause.

Answer: Adjective clause is usually used near the noun or pronoun which is modify as a non defining
Clause. No defining clause works as an adjective that's why it put near the noun
Or pronoun of an independent clause.

Example: He, who is good, is our grammar teacher.

3: Contact adjective clause.

Definition: Defining adjective clause changed into contact clause by the removal of relative pronouns
And relative adverbs.

Note: Whenever relative pronouns works as an abject it can be omitted. Only and only relative adjective
Pronouns are omitted not subjective relative pronouns.

Note: Comma is not necessary between independent clause and contact clause.

Example: He is the person, who we arrested yesterday.
He is the person, we arrested yesterday.

Example: He is the boy who I helped.
He is the boy I helped.

4: Connective adjective clause.

Definition: Connective adjective clause doesn't modify the noun or pronoun of an independent clause
It just keep the story continues.

Note: Comma comes between independent clause and connective clause.

Example: I gave him a book, who gave it to you.

Example: She bought a pen for him, who returned it to you.

Differences between defining adjective clause and connective clause

1: Difference.

In defining adjective clause before the comma noun of an independent clause we use indefinite articles.

2: Difference.

Defining adjective clause makes clear and understandable the meaning of independent clause and

Connective clause keeps the story continues.

3: Difference.

Comma doesn't come between defining adjective clause and independent clause. But comma comes between independent clause and connective clause

4: Difference.

Defining adjective clause usually comes after the definite articles. The noun as connective clause

Comes at the end of independent clause.

5: Difference.

Defining adjective clause comes after the noun of independent clause and connective clause comes

After the objective pronoun or object of independent clause and it discuss about the same object

2: Adverb clause.

Definition: A group of word, which has got subject and predicate and works as an adverb is called

Adverb clause.

Example: If you go there, I will come there.
Note: There are (9) kinds of adverb clause.
1: Adverb clause of purpose.
2: Adverb clause of condition.
3: Adverb clause of comparison.
4: Adverb clause of place.
5: Adverb clause of manner.
6: Adverb clause of result.
7: Adverb clause of contrast.
8: Adverb clause of reason.
9: Adverb clause of time.

1: Adverb clause of purpose.
Definition: It is used to show the aim of doing or not doing some thing. Adverb clause of purpose is
Introduced by the following expressions.
1: So that, 2: in order that, 3: Least, 4: for fear that.
Note: So that and in order that are followed by “May” or “can” but May is more common.

Note: When the sentence which is used before so that and in order that is in the present "May"
Comes after so that and inoreder that. But when it is in the past so "Might" comes after
So that and in order that.

Note: The independent clause which comes before "so that" and "in order that" can be in the present
Indefinite tens, present continues, present prefect, and future indefinite tens.
Example: He works hard, so that he may pass in exam.

1: Simple present tense.
Example: He plays well, so that he may win the match.
Example: He played well, in order that he might win the match.

2: Present continues tense.
Example: She is playing well, so that she may win the match.
Example: She was playing well, in order that she might win the match.
3: Present perfect tens.
Example: She has cook nice, so that she may eat that.
Example: She had cooked nice, in order that she might ate that.

4: Simple future tense.

Example: He will play well, in order that she may win the match.

Note: In place of “May” should, can, will, comes and in place of “Might” would, could, comes but may and
Might are more common.

Example: He speaks fast, so that he may, can, will learn English.

Example: She plays well, in order that she might, could, would win the match.

LEAST:

It is used to express fear that the result of this action may not happen like this.

Note: Least is usually followed by “should” Do not put “not” after should because least it self-give
Negative meaning.

Example: Help your brother, least he should fail.

Example: Help your brother, so that he may not fail.

Note: The same idea can be express by the structure of “for fear that”

Example: Com on time, for fear that you should late.

Example: Arrest the criminals. For fear that they should destroy the country.

2: Adverb clause of condition.

Definition: It shows the situation or condition based on the result that will happen and happens.

Note: Adverb clause of condition is introduced by the following sub-ordination conjunction.

1: If 2: Unless 3: Provided that 4: Providing that 5: on condition that 6: as long as 7: So long as 8: supposing that 9: whether---or.

Examples:

1: He will pass the test **if** he tries hard.

2: He will not pass the test **unless** he studies more.

3: He will pass the test **provided that** he respects the teacher.

4: He will pass the test **providing that** he work hard.

5: He will pass the test **on condition that** he study alto.

6: He will pass the test **as long as** he comes regularly.

7: He will pass the test **so long as** he comes on time.

8: He will pass the test **supposing** he writes fast.

9: He will pass the test **whether** he works hard or not.

3: Adverb clause of comparison.

Definition: It is use for comparison of a person thing equally or unequally with one other.

Note: There are two types in comparison clause.

1: As clause:

Definition: It is use to compare person or thing equally or unequally based on their qualities.

Example: Ahmad is as intelligent as mahmmod.

Example: Ali is not as black as khan.

2: Then clause.

Definition: It is used to compare person or thing unequally with one other.

Example: Hashmat is careful then Irfan .

Note: In adverb clause of comparison usually verb is not used but understandable by preceding main clause.

Example: Abdulllah is nice then his brother is.

Note: When **(then)** followed by a clause is conjunction and when it is followed by an object pronoun as Preposition.

Example: Bellal is bigger than Sabghat.

4: Adverb clause of place.

Definition: Adverb clause of place talks about the position location or place of an action.

Note: adverb clause of place is introduced by following subordination conjunction.

1: Where **2:** Where ever **3:** everywhere **4:** anywhere.

Example: I will tell him, where I see

Example: He will not win the match, wherever he goes.

Example: I will find you, wherever you go.
Note: In adverb clause of place we usually used negative interrogative sentences before (anywhere)
Example: can you find him? Any where he is.
Example: we will not learn English. Anywhere we go.

5: Adverb clause of reason.
Definition: Adverb clause of reason is used to show the reason of an action.
Note: it is introduce by sub-ordination conjunction.
1: Since --- mean because **2:** As---- mean because
3: Now that----- mean because.
Example: He will progress, as he is intelligent.
Example: She will win the match, since she player.

6: Adverb clause of time.
Definition: Adverb clause of time show the time of an action.
Note: It is introduced by sub-ordination conjunctions.
1: Whenever **2:** while **3:** since **4:** after
5: as soon as **6:** before

Note: Adverb clause of time is used at the beginning of a sentence but it can come before independent clause.

Note: there are some basic rules of adverb clause of time.
1: Present continues tens indicate the future indefinite tens.
2: Present continues indicate the present actions.

3: Be going to indicate the present indefinite tens.
4: Future perfect indicate the present perfect tens.
5: Future perfect continues indicate the present perfect continues tens.

6: Future indefinite indicates the present indefinite tens.

EXAMPLES.		
1	He will coming tomorrow When he comes.	I will meet him. I will meet him.
2	They are talking clauses. While they talk clauses.	I will wait I will wait
3	Ahmad is going to take break fast. After ahmad takes break fast.	He is going to school. He is going to school.
4	They will have make the chair. When they will have make the chair.	They will work in factory, They will work in factory,
5	He will have been studying for 3 years. While he has been studying for 3 years.	I will do my low. I will do my low.

6	She will come at six 6 o'clock. When she come at six 6 o'clock.	I will meet her. I will meet her.

7: Adverb clause of result.

Definition: In adverb clause of result we talk about the result of an action or the quality of some one.

Note: It is introduced by sub-ordination conjunction.(that)

1: Formula: subject + verb + so +adjective ------------------------------

Example: I am so intelligent that every one likes me.

2: Formula: Subject + verb + so + adverb ----------------------------

Example: He walks so fast that no one can walk with him.

3: Formula: Subject + verb + a, an + noun ------------------------

Example: She is such an intelligent girl that every one love her.

4: Formula: Subject + verb + such + that --------------------------

Example: Afghanistan low is such that every one understands.

8: Adverb clause of contrast

Definition: Adverb clause of contrast expresses contrast idea or contrast qualities of a person or thing.

Note: it is introduce by (even if, as though, al though, even though, whether or not)

1: Though he rich, he is not kind.

2: Although she is beautiful, she doesn't have manner.

3: Even if he gives money, I will not teach him.

4: As though he is businessman, he doesn't help the poor.

5: Even though she is intelligent, she will not help us.

9: Adverb clause of manner.

Definition: *Adverb clause of manner shows the method of doing some thing or it also shows the*

Behaviors of some one.

Note: It is introduce by sub-ordination conjunction

1: As **2:** As if **3:** As though

Examples: Teach her as he was teaching her.

Note: As though and as if are used for unreal situation they are always followed by (had, had been, were)

Example: He speaks as if he were the prime minister of Pakistan.

Example: she behaves as though she had much money.

Example: He cooked as if he had been an American cook.

3: Noun clause.

Definition: A group of word, which has got subject and predicate and does the work of noun, is called noun clause.

Note: there are three Kinds of noun clause.

1: That clause.

2: W.h clause.

3: Yes, no interrogative clause.

1: That clause.

Definition: When adverb clause of noun is introduced by that is called that clause.

Note: There are 4 functions in that clause.

1: That clause as a subject.

Example: That Ahmad has died, is false.

Example: That American will attack on Iraq, is true.

2: That clause as an object.

Example: I think that he is a good person.

Example: I think that I will get the first position.

3: That clause as a complement of "be" form of verb.

Example: My wish is that I become a doctor.

Example: Money is that he needs much.

4: That clause as an object of infinitive.

Example: I am sorry to say that you are fail.

Example: I am happy to say that you got first position.

2: W. H clause.

Definition: When noun clause is introduced by w h words is called w.h clause.

Note: There are 4 functions of WH clause.

1: w h clause as a subject.

Example: What I need is computer.

Example: where I live is Achin.

2: w h clause as an object.
Example: computer is what I need.
Example: Achin is where we live.

3: w h clause as a complement of "be" form of verb.
Example; Life is what we make it.
Example: He was what I thought
4: w h clause as an object of infinitive.

3: Yes, no interrogative clause.
Definition: When yes, no interrogative clause is introduced by whether or if is called yes no interrogative
Clause.
Example: I don't know whether she will come.
Example: I didn't know if she would come.

4: Participle clause.

Definition: A clause which "ing" participle and past participle is the main word is called participle clause.

Note: There are two types in participle clause.
1: Relative participle clause.
2: Adverbial participle clause.

1: Relative participle clause.

Definition: It gives more information about noun and it is introduced by relatives pronouns " who, which"

***Note:** It is separated by a comma like " non-defining adjective clause"*

Example: The child, who is sleeping, is his son.

Example: The book, which is blue, is mine.

2: Adverbial participle clause.

Definition: Adverbial participle clauses are like the clauses of place or reason.

Example: Being a teacher, you should not do like this.

Example: Before eating, she died.

Example: While I was coming, I was robbed.

5: Verb less clause.

***Definition:** A clause in which some time verb is omitted and even some time subject is also omitted is called*

Verb less clause.

Example: Though she is poor, she is generous.
Though poor, she is generous.

Example: While he was with us at office, he was active.
While with us at office, he was active.

6: Comments clause.

Definition: *It is a small clause, which adds a comment to main clause. It means a speaker express his own*

Opinions or felling in short expressions. It is introduced by a small expressions like.

1: You know **2:** I am afraid **3:** It's clear
4: I see **5:** I suppose **6:** I think

Example: You know, he is helping me.
Example: I am afraid, she may not die.
Example: I see, he is president.
Example: I think, they will come
Example: It is clear, that I am first position.

Question: What is difference between comments clause and noun clause.

Answer: "comma" spits comments clause and independent clause if we remove "comma" of comments

Clause and independent clause, so independent clause changed in to noun clause.

Example: You know, he is a good boy.

7: Elliptical clause.

Definition: *Those words which are necessary for grammatical completeness but not for meaning if such*

Kinds of words are not used in clause, that's called elliptical clause.

Note: Elliptical words has been taken from the word of "ellipsis" which mean "omission"

Example: I cannot believe, that she is alive.

Example: She is angry. As he is

Example: He can't speak fast, then I am

8: Finite clause.

Definition; A clause whose verb element in finite verb phrase is called finite clause.

Example: When she cooks food, she will eat.

Example: If a cut the three, it will fall down.

Finite verb.

Definition: 1st verb with 's' and 'es' 2nd verb. 1st verb and 2nd verb of helping verbs and model auxiliary

Verbs are called finite verb.

Finite verb phrase.

Definition: A group of word, which doesn't have subject and verb and doesn't give complete since.

Example: Near the sea, on the table under the three.

9: Infinite clause.

Definition: A clause whose verb element in infinite verb phrase is called infinite clause.

Example: Sleeping too much, is not good.
Example: To learn English, is hard.

Infinite verb.

Definition: “ing” form of verb 3rd verb and full infinitive and bare infinitive are called infinite verb.
Example: She teaches well.
Example: He has thought us.
Example: She tried to tell me the truth.

Infinite verb phrase.

Definition: A verb phrase in which the 1st verb or only word is infinite verb is called infinite verb phrase.
Example: To kill the president on road.

Definition: some words which used in order and has mean is called sentence.

جمله: څو لغات چي په ترتیب سره استعمال شي او معنی ولري جمله بلل کیږي.

Or the collection of the words is called sentence
A group of word, which has got subject and predicate and has got complete meaning
Is called sentences.

(KINDS OF SENTENCES) دجملو ډولونه

1: Declarative Sentences,
2: Interrogative Sentences,
3: Positive Sentences,
4: Imperative Sentences,
5: Exclamatory Sentences,

1:Declarative sentences

Definition: A sentence, which has got subject and predicate with end full stop, is called declarative
Sentences

Note: There are four (4) kinds of declarative sentences
1: Positive
2: Negative
3: Emphatic
4: Clift

1: Positive sentences:
Definition: A sentence which has got subject and predicate and gives us complete meaning with
End full stop is called positive sentences

Example: She went to Kabul.
Example: They play football.

2: Negative sentences:
Definition: A sentence which has got subject and predicate and gives us complete negative meaning
With end full stop is called negative sentences.
Example: He is not a teacher.
Example: We were not playing football.

3: Emphatic sentences:
Definition: A sentence which contains stress or emphasize is called emphatic sentences.
Note: Emphatic sentence is used in different places for different meaning.

1: Emphatic for must,
Example: Do come tomorrow.
Example: Do play well.

2: Emphatic for Insist,
Example: I do beat him.
Example: She does kill them.

3: Emphatic for to counter some one in your attention,
Example: Murtaza doesn't want to come Afghanistan.
No it is wrong! He does want to come Afghanistan.

4: Emphatic for other tenses,

Note: When we use the tenses as an emphatic sentences we stress or emphasize the M. A. V.
And H.V verb.

Example: I will do it

Example: He will be playing in front of your house.

4: Cleft sentences:

Definition: In cleft sentence we stress or emphasize on a clause, basically it has got (2) clauses some time
We stress or emphasize subject, object or any other particular part of a sentence. And some time
The voice goes up and some time the voice come down. When we stress on a clause subject,
Object or any third thing. The voice goes up and the second clause come down.

Example: It was Engineer Sadam Hussain , who managed the Badloon private school.

2: Imperative sentences,

Definition: A sentences which contains order, suggestion, command, offer, warn, request, and advice
Is called imperative sentences.

Note1: Imperative sentences start from 1st-verb.

2:(You) Is the subject of sentence but we do not use it the meaning is understood.

3:(You) we can use any other proper or common nouns and it can at the beginning of the sentence
Or at the end of the sentences.
4: we can use **(You)** at the beginning or the end but the meaning will be impolite.
5: when we use **(You)** there must be comma after you.
6: Imperative sentences can be use just in affirmative, positive, and negative sense.
7: In imperative sentences for request we can use **(Please)**

1: Command / Order,
Example: Arrest the criminals.
Example: Turn of the light.
2: Request,
Example: Please set down.
Example: Please bring a cup of tea.

Note: when we use two please at the beginning of a sentence after 1st pleas comma is necessary.
Example: Pleas. Pleas teach us.
Example: Pleas. Pleas paint the wall.
3: Advice,
Example: Teacher to students do not waste the time.
Example: Parents to children do not smoke the cigarette.
4: Invitation,
Example: Come and set with us.
Example: come and participate in our party.

5: Instruction or proposal,

Example: Get early in the morning and do exercise.

Example: Doctor to patient takes twice tablet in a day.

6: Suggestion,

Example: Let's go to bazar; don't let's go to bazaar.

Example: Let's play match with them, don't let's play match with them.

3: Optative Sentences,

Definition: A Sentence, which contains desire, wishes, or pray is called optative sentences.

1: Pray,

Formula: May + subject + 1st-verb + object.

Example: May god pass you in exam?

Example: May god gives you a long life?

2: Wish or Desire,

We use would that or oh that.

Example: Would that I were the president of Afghanistan.

For present or past.

Example: Oh that I had one million Afghani.

Example: would that she had a big market.

4: Exclamatory sentences,

Definition: A sentence, which contains the sudden, strong felling of happiness, sorrow, surprise

So it is called exclamatory sentences.

Note: Exclamatory sentences are introduced in to 2 parts.

1: Interjection.

2: W.H words.

1: Interjection:

Definition: A word, which contains sudden, strong felling of happiness sorrow and surprise so

It is called interjection.

1:Ah: It is use to express surprise or happiness.

Example: Ah god there he is.

2:Aha: It is use to express the surprise.

Example: Aha there will be the place, where they hide.

3:Ha: It is use to express the sudden.

Example: Ha she broke the chair.

4:Haha: It is use to express the happiness.

Example: Haha we won the match.

5:Ho: It is use to express the surprise.

Example: Ho she did it.

6: Oh: It is use to express the surprise.

Example: Oh what a shot!

5: Interrogative sentences,

Definition: A sentence, which we ask a question and with question mark is called interrogative sentences

Kinds of interrogative sentences,

1: Yes, No questions.

2: Tag questions.

3: W.H questions.
4: Included questions.
5: Declarative questions.
6: Sort questions.
7: Echo questions.
8: Attention questions.
9: Negative Yes, No questions
10: Indirect questions.

Now return to the above items discussing

1: Yes, No question:

Definition: Yes, no questions are ask with the help of helping verb and model auxiliary verbs of the Sentence and the answer of yes, no questions are usually give short answer.

With the help of helping verb and model auxiliary verbs.

Yes, no question		Answer
1	Does she go to school?	Yes, she does No, she does not.
2	Do they come here every day?	Yes, they do. No, they do not.
3	Does he play football?	Yes, he does. No, he does not.
4	Do we love them?	Yes, we do. No, we do not.

2: Tag Questions

Definition: Tag questions are small questions, which they are asked with the help of helping verbs and model

Auxiliary verbs of the sentence and they are asked after a simple or negative statement

To confirm the statement.

Note: After simple statement negative, interrogative, tag question is used and after the negative statement

Interrogative tag question is used.

	Statement	Tag questions	Answer
1	She is coming to kandahar	Isn't she?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
2	He defeated them.	Didn't they.	Yes, did No, he didn't
3	We will not join the party.	Won.t we.	Yes, we will No, we will not.
4	The will not fix the car.	Will they?	Yes they will No the will not.

3: W. H questions

Definition: W.H questions are made of w.h words and w.h questions are use to ask about the reason, time

Place, manner of happiness. Something or about the person who did it or to whom it happened

Or nature of work or to know about the things.

Note: These are w.h words.

1: Whom: It is used for the person.

Example: Whom did they lose?

2: What: It is used for person, things, action, time.

Example: What did she said.

3: Which: It is used for choice.
Example: Which book do you like?
4: Why: It is used for reason.
Example: Why you broke this chair.

5: How: It is used for person.
Example: How did they climb to the mountain.

6: Where: It is used for place.
Example: Where do come from?



4: Negative Yes, No questions.
Definition: When we want to confirm a positive statement which both as speaker or listener are already aware
About it.
5: Echo questions.
Definition: Echo question we repeat the same statement of speaker to confirm the statement or to
Express or surprise on that.

Simple statement	Echo questions	Short answer
I will go to London.	**You will go to America?**	**Yes, I will.**
Khalid will go to USA.	**Khalid will go to USA?**	**Yes, he will.**
He won the match.	**He won the match?**	**Yes, he did.**

6: Indirect questions:

Definition: Indirect questions are asked indirectly helping verb or model auxiliary verbs come after subject

And at the end instead of full stop we add question mark.

	Direct questions	Indirect questions
1 2 3	What is his home name? Where does he live? Who killed them?	Ask him what his home name is. Ask him where he lives. Ask him who killed them.

7: Included questions.

Definition: In included questions we join or combine two questions the second question lose his word

Order and com an affirmative sentences.

	Simple questions	Included questions
1 2 3	Do you know, where do they live? Do you know, what does she do? Does he know, what time is it?	Do you know, where they live? Do you know, what she does? Does he know, what time is it?

8: Short or Alternative questions:

Definition: Alternative question are those questions, which we ask for the choice or alternative.

Example: Would you like to give me your pen?

Example: would you like to sit with them.

9: Attention or Rhetorical questions:

Definition: Rhetorical question are not used for the information they are used to get or to attract

The of listener to your side or to some things.

Example: Do you know who he was?

Example: Do you know who I am?

10: Emphatic questions:

Definition: In emphatic question we ask to express anger or stress etc and with end question mark

Note: WE use (ever) after w.h words for stress or emphasize

Example: What ever made you late? ? پر تا څنګه نا وخته شو

Example: however you did come here ته دلته څنګه راغلي

Part 7 infinitive and Gerund

Verb plus two verb is called infinitive

Some common usage of a sentence

1: as the subject of a sentence

To teach math is difficult.
To learn every subject is hard.

2: as the subject of a sentence

Majid like **to study** Pashto book.

3: as the complement of be

Ex: my hobby is **to watch** cricket

4: As the subject of preposition

Ex: we are about **to leave**

5: As the complement of object

Ex:

We saw her **study** her favorite book

6: As an adverb

In this case infinitive is preceded by an adjective in order to function as adjective

Ex: Fazal Rabi is so sad **to go**

7: As an adjective

In this case infinitive is proceded by an adjective in order ro function as an adjective

Ex: Abdul has **enough** money to travel.

Types of infinitive

1: **absolute infinitive**
2: Bare infinitive
3: split infinitive
4: Abridged infinitive
5 : compound infinitive

1: Full / Absolute Infinitive: (To + verb)
He likes to be honest.

2: Bare Infinitive: Infinitive without to is called bare infinitive, which can be used after auxiliary verbs and after causative verbs.
He made his brother study hard.

3:Split Infinitive: Split infinitive is to put a word between to and a verb, the word can be mainly an adverb.

To completely understand the lessons the students should be present dai``ly.

4:Uncompleted /Abridged: An infinitive phrase is not completed following to when the meaning is clearly understood to repeat the idea that came immediately before.

I’ve never met her, but I’d like **to**.

5:Compound infinitive:

it is also called double infinitive it is a an infinitive that comes in the form of compound after one single infinitive verb
Ex: **I decided to stay** here and **to work in** the office

Gerund:

It is (verb+ing) function as a noun is called gerund .
In English language (**ing**) form has two function.

(A) Gerund as verb: gerund as verb is mostly after the forms of (**Be**) in progress tense

She **is going** to school

(B) Gerund as a noun: Gerund as a noun is used as a subject or as object in a sentence
Ex: **working** hard is very good for Mr. Wahid ullah
I love **studding** English.

Some usages and cases of Gerund

1: as subject case:

In this case gerund is used before main verb in order to function as the subject of a sentence

Learning new words are so important.
Teaching English is difficult.

2: As an object case:

In this case gerund is used after main verb after main verb (Gerund as verb) in order to function as the object of a sentence

Ex: Younis khan is enjoys **watching** Cricket match
I love **writing** Pashto.

3: As a complement of preposition

In this case gerund is preceded by preposition in order to complete the meaning of preposition

Ex: Shafiq is **afraid of going** to Jungle.

4: As a complement of be: In this case gerund is used to complete the meaning of be

Ex: His mean **is talking** to her

5: As complement of possessive:

In this case gerund is preceded either by possessive noun or possessive adjective

Ex: Majib complained **Zahid's** coming to the party

Part 8

دانګليسي ژبې مهم اصطلاحات او عبارتونه

None is worthy of worship except Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is the prophet of Allah لا اِلٰه اِلا اللّٰہُ محمد رسول الله	
Here you are	هه داوخله
Praise be to Allah	الحمد الله
I am sated	زه موړ يم
I am hungry	زه وږي يم
May Allah reward you with better	جزاک الله خير
Allah is the greatest	الله اکبر
If Allah wills	انشاءالله
Do not be so sweet as to be swallowed and not so bitter as to be spit out دومره مه خوږيږه چی خلک دی وخوري او دومره هم مه ترخيږه چی خلک د ي وغورځوي	
I am fine by the grace of Allah	دالله ج په فضل زه ښه يم
Lacking of courage leads to failing	دجرئت کموالي دناکامۍ سبب کرځي
Be aware	خبر اوسه

Allah loves pious person	الله ج نیک شخص سره مینه لري
Prevention is better than cure	وقایه ترمعالجي بهتره ده
Didn't i tell you	نه مې درته ویل
Don't disturb me	ما مه تکلیف کوه
Would to god	کاشکي خدای کړي وایی
I will go bail	ډاډدرکوم
I dare say	زه یې په جرئت سره وایم
He durst not go	زړه یې ونه کړ چې لاړ شي
Slow but sure	لږ خوره تل خوره
He drew to his end	اجل یې راغلي دی
Keep in mind	په یاد لره
Be happy	خوشحاله اوسي
God damn him	دالله (ج) لعنت دي پر
That is good for nothing	هیڅ په دردنه خوري
Witness is heaven	خدایي شاهد دي
If you don't study you will face a lot's of problems که چیرته مطالعه ونه کړي ډېرو ستونزو سره به لاس او ګریوان شي	

I don't care	پرمايي څه (زه يي پروانه لرم)
Would that I had been child .	کاش چی زه ماشوم وای
It is well enough	بد نه دی
Man of credit	لوړه رتبه سړی
What is driving at	څه ويل لري
What a fool he is	هغه څومره احمق دی
Go along with you	لري شه
My heart goes out on him	زما زړه په هغه سوزي
Who is he to you?	هغه ستا څه دی ؟
He is good for nothing	هيڅ کار يي دلاسه نه کيږي
Happy New Year	دنوي کال مبارکي درته وايم
Happy tiding	ښه خبر (زيری)
Death is better than slavery	مرگ له غلامۍ بهتر دی
Shame on you cheeky	وه شرميگي سپين سترگيه
He is left handed	هغه چپ لاسي دي

It is none of your business	داستا کار نه دی
Move a side	یو طرف ته شه
You are my sweet heart	ته مي د زړه سر يې
Hell on you	غرق شې
He is my step brother	هغه زما نا سکه ورور دی
Don’t play hard to win the race	ډېر ناز مه کوه
I don’t feel at home	پریشانه یم
Wish that i was there	ارمان دي چي زه هلته واي
I am not of that feather	زه دهغوخلکوڅخه نه یم
Back and forth	مخکي اووروسته
It is heaven's will	دخدای رضاده
Go hence	ځه ورک شه
If I be	که زه یم
If i were you i would take advantage from the time	که زه ستا پرځاي واي نو ما دبه وخت څخه ګټه اخيستلي واي
Bilal is first position holder	بلال اول نمره دی

If I were you	که زه ستاپرځاي واي
If so	که داسي وي
The interest of it is gone	مزه يي تللي ده
Ladies and gentlemen	محترمو ورونواوخويندو
Keep to the right	ښي طرف ته لاړشه
Where does this road lead to?	داسرک چيرته تللي دی ؟
It has bad consequence	دا بده پايله لري
I don't know him	زه هغه نه پيژنم
He is a miser person	هغه يو سپيره شخص دی
This is a lesson for him	داورته عبرت دی
Let him do what he pleases	پريږده هرڅه چي يې خوښه وي وه دي کړي
Does your mother live?	ايامور دی ژوندۍ ده ؟
Long life	زنده باد
Lords creation	اشرف الخلوقات
He has no manner	ادب نه لری
God save the mark	استغفرالله
What are you?	څه کاره يي ؟

I beg your pardon	عذرکوم ومي ببنبی
It is never late to learn	دزده کړي لپاره هيڅکله نا وخته نه دی
Peace be upon you	السلام عليکم
Peace be with you	سلامت اوسی
Whatever made you late?	په تا څنګه ناوخته شو ؟
As you please	هرنګه چي ستاسي زړه وی
The prince of the faithful	اميرالمومنين
It much to be regretted	ډېر دافسوس ځاي دی
Keep in touch with me	ماسره په رابطه کي اوسه
Reliance upon God	توکل په خدای
God rest his soul	خدای دي هغه وبښي
Shame on you	وشرميږه !
Such and such person	پلانکی
You did well	ښه دي وکړه
It well said	ښه يی ويلي
Well don	شاباس
Trust is like a paper once it crumble it can't be perfect اعتماد داسي دی لکه کاغز چي يوځلي راکت شي بيا نه جوړيږي	

Part 9 : Proverbs مهم متلونه important proverbs

Too First come first served	ژرنده که د پلارده هم په وار ده
Once bitten twice shy	مار خوړلی له پړي نه هم ویرېږي
A friend in need is a friend indeed	دوست هغه دي چه په سخته کي په کار راشي
As you sow so shall you reap	څه چه کري هغه به ریبې
Better to be alone than a bad company د بد دوست نه یواځیتوب ښه دی	
People like the people who like themselves	زړه نه زړه ته لاره ده
Man proposes god disposes	په حرکت کی برکت وي
No rose without thorn	هیڅ گل بي اغزی نه وي
Before the truth is revealed ,falsehood will have put whole country on fire.چي رښتیا راځي نودرواغو به کلي وران کړي وي	
Idleness is the cradle of wretchedness بې کارې دبدبختي زانګو ده	

One swallow cannot make spring	په یو گل نه پسرلی کیږي
Out of debt, out of danger	جامه چه د پور شي په ځان به دی اور شي
Poverty parts friends	نیستي او خواري ملگری بیلوي
Prevention is better than cure	وقایه له معا لجی څخه بهتره ده
Seeing is believing	د سترگو لیدل گواهي ده
Cut your coat according to your cloth	خپلی پښي د خپل بړستن مطابق وغزوه
man is known by a company he keeps	سړی د خپل قواری نه پیژندل کیږي
Make hay while the sun shines	د نن کار سبا ته مه پریږده
The cloths do not make the man	سړی په رنگ نه سړی کیږي
Spend and God will send	مصرفوه یي خدای روزي رسان دی

No joy without annoys	بي له زخمته راحت نشته
Opportunity makes the thief	خپل مال وسا ته همسایه غل مه نیسه
No gains without pains	بي له زحمته راحت نشته
Quick thoughts are slippery thoughts	بیړه د شیطا ن کار دي
The burnt child dreads the fire	مار خوړلی له پړي نه هم ویریږي
No body cries stinking fish	هر څوک وايي چه زه يم
Don't count your chickens before the hatch	مخکي د ليدو څخه لافی مه وهه
Deeds are better than words	د خبرو څخه عمل کول ښه دی
People like the people who like themselves	زړه نه زړه ته لاره ده
Speaking without thinking is shooting without aiming اول فکر کوه او بیا کا ر کوه	
Self-praise is no recommendation	د خپلی خو لی خپل تعریف
Don't laugh at people laugh with people	دخلکو پوری مه خانده دخلکو سره وخانده

Death keeps no calendar	د مرگ وخت معلوم نه دی (دنیا فاني ده)
No gains without pains	چه زحمت نه وي راحت نشته
A wolf may lose its teeth but not it's habit	هر څه ځي مگر عادت نه ځي
Charity begins of home	اول ځان بیا جهان (چه ځان نه وي جهان دی نه وي)
A tree is known by its fruit	ونه د خپلی میوی څخه پیژندل کیږي
A drawing man will catch in at a straw	اوبو وړی ځگ ته هم لاس اچوي
Everything is good at its season	تیره په خپل ځاي کی درنده وي
What is the use of crying over spoil milk	اوس اوبه له ور خه تیری دي
One post to a hundred candidates	یو ا نار او سل بیماران
Nearer the church farther from God	د ډیوی لاندی تیاره وي
Slow and steady wins the race	د صبر میوه خوږه وي

All the glitters is not gold	په ظا هري صورت يي مه غو ليږه
Pride has a fall	دکبر کاسه نسکوره ده
Contentment is blessing	قناعت کول ښه کا ر دی
To throw pearls before swine	خر په خندا خه پوهيږي
Sleep is the twin brother of death	ويده په مرگ حساب وي
Forced labor is better than idleness	د او زگاری نه بيکاري ښه ده
Even a worm will turn at last	بي پرو ميږی چک لگوي
To hunt with the hound and run with the hare غل ته وايي غلا وکړه او کور والا ته وايي ويښ او سه	
Eat first and talk afterwards	اول طعا م پسی کلام
Blind should not run	ړوند ته د تيښتی خه ضرورت

Silence gives a consent	خا موشي د رضايي نښه ده
Barking dog seldom bits	خومره چه غوریږي هغومره نه وریږي
Many a little makes a ocean	په څاڅکي څاڅکي دریاب جوړیږي
One flower make no garland	په یو ګل نه پسرلی کیږي
East or the west home is the best	هرچاته خپل وطن کشمیر دي
Near the church farther from god	دډویوي لاندي تیاره وي
Bad news travel fast	بدخبر ژرخپریږي
Wishes do not make dishes	ګوړه ګوړه وایه خوله به دي خوږه
Well begin is half done	تصمیم دبري لمړي شرط دي
What is bred in the bone will come out of in flash	دلیوه بچي اخرهم لیوه وي
Spare my blushes	مه مې شرموه
No calamity befalls a bad eggplant	بدبوټي بلاهم نه وهي
One slap makes hundred faces red	په یوه څپیړه سل مخه خوږیږي
Leave the town but not its customs and tradition	کلي پریږده خورواجونه یي مه پریږده

Human is harder than a stone and softer than a rose	انسان ترکاڼي کلک خوترګل نازک دي
Late fruit keeps well	دصبرمیوه خوږه وي
Forget the past , but look out in the future	تیرپه هیره
A full purse never lack	غل هیڅکله بي ملګري نه وي
He that no question nothing learn	په پوښتنه کي غیب نشته
Honesty is the best policy	کوږ بار ترمنزله نه رسیږي
Habit is the second nature	هرڅه ځي بلکي عادت نځي
Every day is not Sunday	هره ورځ خوشحالي نه وي
Friend may meet the mountain never greet	غرپه غرنه ورځي خوانسان په انسا ورځي
Eat little and do not visit the doctor	لږخوره تل خوره
Do not evil, see no evil	بد مه کوه بد به نګوري
Don’t cry over spilt milk	اوبه چي له ورخه تیري شي بیانه راګرځي
Do unto others as you would have them do unto you خه چي له ځان لپاره خوښوي دنورو لپاره یي هم خوښوه	
Every cook praises his own broth	هیڅوک نه وایي چي زما شړومبي تروې دي
Contentment is a great gain	قناعت لوي دولت دی

Between two tools , one falls to ground	دوه هندوانې په يو لاس کې نه نيول کيږي
Bad war is never cheap	ارزانه بې علته نه وي اوقيمته بې حکمته نه وي
Nail cannot be separated by the finger tip	نوک دورۍ غخه نه جلا کيږي
Be slow to promise and quick to perform	لږه وعدې اوډيرعمل
A node to the wise a rod for the fool	اصيل ته شارت کم اصل ته کوتک
Seeker is the founder	لټونکي ګټونکي وي

Part 10 : Words

دانګليسي ژبې مهم هراړخيز لـــغات

Words	معنى
Abide	وفا کول
Absorb	جزبول
Ache	درد
Advisor	مشاور
Alliance, unity	يووالي

Words	معنی
Amulet	تعویض
awing	څپرکي
Axe	تبر
Bachelor	لسانس
Bake	پخول
Bandage	پټۍ
Barbecue	وریتول
Barber	نایي
Beseech	زاري کول ،سوال کول، غوښتنه کول
Beset	ایسارول
Depend	بلواک، اړه لرل
Blood	وینه
Boil	ایشول
Bone	هډوکي
Boon	احسان

Words	معنی
Brain	دماغ
Bribe	رشوت
Cart, well borrow	لاس ګاړی
Cave	غار، خمځه
Cellar	خمځه
Chide	غوږتاوول
Chief	رئیس
Chin	زنه
Chancellor, Chief chairman	رئیس
Civilian	ملکي ، عام وګړي
Court	محکمه
cradle	ځانګو
Citizen	اوسیدونکي
Custom	رواج
Dairy	لبنیات

Words	معنی
Darling	معشوقه
Dean	دپوهنځي رئیس
Decrease	کمیدل
Denote	ښودل
Deny	منکریدل
Passionate	زوړ، یا چتمل
Dispute	لانجه ، شخړه
Dive	اوبوکي غوټه کیدل
Dozen	درجن
dream	خوب لیدل
Drill	برمه
Educated	تعلیم افته
Elect	ټاکل ، انتخابول
Election	ټاکنې
Embassy	سفارت

Words	معنی
Essay - topic	مقاله
Examiner	ممتحن، ازمويني اخيستونكي
Displace	بي ځايه كيدل
External	باندني
Eyebrow	وروځي
Eyelid	بانړه
Facility	سوهلت ، اسانتيا
faculty	پوهنځي
Far	لري
Fare, rent	كرايه
Fats	شحميات
Fear	ويريدل
Favor	احسان
Fig	انځر
Financial	مالي

Words	معنی
Fist	سوک
Fixing	رشوت
Forbear	ځان ژغورل
Brewage	دبوري قهوه
Former	پخوانی
Foster	رضایی
Fresh	تازه
Fridge, refrigerator	یخچال
Fry	سره کول
Function	دنده
Futurity	اخرت
gaze	ځیرځیرکتل
give up	پریښودل
Glue	سریش
Go into , prove	تصدیق کول

Words	معنی
Gossip	اوازه، بي اساسه خبره
Government	حکومت
Graduate	فارغ کیدل
grain	غله دانه
Guard	څوکیدار
Municipality	شاروالي
Guava	همرود
Harmful	َضررناک، مضر
Harvester	لوګري
Honest	صادق
in the course	دوران
Income	عاید
Barbed wire	سیم خاردار
Indeed	په حقیقت کي
independence	خپلواکي

Words	معنی
Ingredients	ترکیبات
Injection	ستن
Innocent	بي ګناه
Insomnia	بي خوبي
Internal	داخلي
Interpreter	ترجمان
Interruption	مداخله
Jaw	ژامه
Kettle	چاینک
Labor	مزدور
Lame	شل
Legal , right	حق
Collapse	سکوت کول
Literature	ادبیات
Liver	ینه، ځیګر

Words	معنی
Loan	قرضه کول
Lover	عاشق
Lung	سږی
Luxury	عصري
mayor	ښاروال
Treatment	تداوي، علاج
Melon	ختکي
Mild, soft	نرم
Minister	وزیر
Ministry	وزارت
Monster	بالا
Mosque	جماعت
resist	مقاومت کول، ټینګارکول
nation , tribe	قوم
Niece	خورزه ، وريره

Words	معنى
Obedient	طابع دار
Obey	طابع داري کول
Optimistic	اومیدوار
Oversee, supervise	نظارت کول ، څارل
Pagan, non-Muslim	کافر
Rifle, weapon	وسله
Palace	ماڼۍ
Palm	ورغوي
Party	میلمستیا ، میله
Pessimistic	نا امیده، مایوسه
Mosquito	ماشي
Patience	صبر
Patio	انګړ
Peace	سوله ، امن
Perfume	عطر

Words	معنی
Persistence	زیل ، ټینګار کول
Pillow	بالښت
Pious	نیک ، دیندار
Pistol	تفانچه
Plead	وکالت کول
Pleader	مدافع وکیل
Poem	شعر
Poet	شاعر
Poetess	شاعره
Politician	سیاست
Popcorn	پولۍ
Porter	جوالي
Unit of prayer	رکعت
Profit, advantage	ګټه
province	ولایت

Words	معنی
Pulpit	منبر
Pure	خالص، پاک
Quilt	برستن
Reduce	راکمول
Repent	توبه کول
Repentance	توبه
Reserve, store	خوندي کول
Reward	ثواب
Roast	روش کول
Rosary	تسبيح
Run at, attack , Assault	حمله کول
Run out	ختمول
Sacrifice	قرباني کول
Reduce	راکمول
Seek	پلتهل

Words	معنی
set In	شروع کول
Shake	لړزيدل
Sink	ډوبيدل
Sink	چلمچي، ډوبيدل
Skimmer	کفګير
Slave	بنده ، غلام
Slink	پټ پټ تلل
smuggler	قاچاق بر
snack	سپک خواړه
sneeze	پرنجی کول
Snuff	نصوار
Soap	صابون
spend	مصرفول
spleen	توري
Spot	تور، الزام

Words	معنی
Steak	کباب
Steam	جوش کول
step brother	ناسکه ورور
step mother	میره
Bow	رکوع کول
Stool	فاضله مواد
Stove	بخاری
Solve	حلول
struggle	بحث کول
Supplication, pray	دُعا
Swell	پړسیدل
Tent	خیمه
Thrall	بنده
Toilet	کناراب
Torch	بجلي

Words	معنی
Try	کوشش کول، څکل
Spinach	پالک
Undergo -- bear	زغمل
Unique	يواځني
Wages -- over time	حق الزحمه
watermelon	هندوانه
Religious leader	ملا، امام
Widow	کونډه
Widower	کونډ
Wish	ارمان ، خواهش
with hold	منع کول
Revive	بیاژوندي کول
Sunah	سنت
Preacher	ملا، تبلیغي
Inheritance	مراث

Words	معنی
Satisfy	راضي كول، قانع كول
Incumbent	فرض
Funeral prayer	دجنازي لمونځ
Exordium	فاتحه
Eternal	ازلي
Verdict	فتوا
Sensational	هوښيار، كامياب ، ډېرښه
Satan	شيطان
Pertaining	پيشنمي
Canticle	تسبيح
Knell down	سجده
Dry curd	كورت
Angel	فرښته
Boon	احسان
Call to prayer	اذان

Words	معنی
Disgrace	رسوا کول
Religious law	شريعت
Prophet companion	اصحابي
Miracle	معجزه
Pilgrimage	حج
Shrine, grave	زيارت
Torment	عذاب
Sine	گناه
Sinless , Innocent	بي گناه
Yam	کچالو
Religion	دين
Sect	مذهب
Celestial	جنتي
Hellish	دوزخي
Bow down	رکوع

Words	معنی
Standing	قیام
Abominable	مکروه
Creed	کلیمه
dep't of Nature	اجل
Misled	ګمراه
Good	نیکي
Worship	عبادت کول
Impoundable	مباح
Implement	تطبیق کول عملي کول
Debility	کمزورتیا/ناتوانی
Verse	ایات
Spiritual	معنوي
Paradise	جنت
Hell	دوزخ
Amulet	تعویذ

Words	معنی
Fast	روژه
Holly war	جهاد
Asylum	پناه
Allowable	روا
Grave	قبر
Charity	خیرات ، صدقه
Mosque	جماعت
Funeral	جنازه
Ablution	اودس
Abolition	منسوخ
Prayer mat	مسله ، جانماځ
Faith, believe	ایمان
Lawful	حلال
Unlawful	حرام
Obligation	واجب

Words	معنی
Out going	ځوان، بالغ ، خوش مزاجه
Confront	مخالف کیدل
Enticement -- one up	دوکه ، چل،
Martyr	شهید
Apostate, non-Muslim	کافر
Marry contact	نکاح تړل
Monstrous	بي لماځه
Jaundice	زیړي
Paralysis	فلج
Conscious	بي هوشه
Bely	خېټه
Retreat	وروته کیدل ، په شا تګ
Cannon	توپ
Tray	پتنوس
Sickle	لور

Words	معنی
Axe	تبر
Adz	ترخز
Nipper	امبور
Bra	سینه بند
Strip	پرتوګاښ
Pudding	حلوه
Ditch	کنده، کندوه
Valley	دره
Nightingale	بلبله
Louse	سپږه
Duel	لاس په لاس جنګ
Mint	بودینه
Mason	خټګر، ګلکار
War-weary	جنګ ځپلي
Correspondent	خبریال،ویاند، نطاق

Words	معنی
Ram	پسه، ګډ
Auction	لیلام
Turban	پګړۍ ، لونګۍ
Content	عنوان ، فهرست
Preface	سریزه
deaf	کُڼ
Moody	بداخلاقه
Awer	لوټه
Hurl	پروت کول
Booty	غنیمت
Cease fire	اوربند
Paralyses	فلج
Pimple	دانه
Dysentery	نس خوږي
Fever	تبه

Words	معنی
Impetigo	زيږی
Constipation	قبضيت
Damson	الوچه
Mulberry	توت
Husk melon	خربوزه
Apricot	زردالو
Tangerine	مالټه
Bitter gourd	کرېله
Shell	لاسي بم، کنجکه
Trowel	ګيرماله
Bribe, corruption	رشوت
Care taker	سرپرست
Casualties	تلفات
Nightingale	بلبله
Great grand son	کړوسی

Words	معنی
Step wife	بنه
Absence	غیر حاضري
Violence	تاوتریخوالي
Tease	ځورول
Thorn	اغزی
Revenge	غچ اخیستل
Saliva	لاړي
Absence	غیري حاضري
Suicide	فدایی
Explosive items	چاودیدونکي توکي
Regiment	غُنډ
Company	ټولي
Sergeant	ضابط
Battalion	کنډک
Squad leader	دلگي مشر
Platoon Sergeant	بلوک ضابط

Words	معنی
First Sergeant	د ټولي ضابط
Sergeant Major	دکنډک ظابط
3rd Lieutenant	دريم بريدمن
2nd Lieutenant	دوهم بريدمن
1st Lieutenant	لمري بريدمن
Captain	تورن
Senior Captain	جګتورن
Major	جګرن
Lieutenant Colonel	ډګرمن
Colonel	ډګروال
Brigade General	بريدجنرال
Major General	تورن جنرال
Lieutenant General	دګرجنرال
General	سترجنرال
Marshal	مارشال
Ambush	کمين
Operation	عمليات
Formation	تشکيل
Attention	تيارسی

Words	معنی
At ease	ارام سی
Assault	تعرض
Objective	هدف
Foot patrol	پیاده ګزمه
Chaw hall	طعام خانه
Helmet	كلاه اهني
Rucksack	چانټه
Ammo pouch	دمرمیو چانټه
Concertina wire	سیم خاردار
Prone position	پروت
Trench, fort	سنگر
Mortar	هوان
Bayonet	برچه
Platoon	بلوک
Lieutenant	بریدمن
Magazine	جاغور
Gun man	وسله وال

په لاندي جدل کې د فعلونو معنی اول، دوهم او دریم حالاتونه ترتیب شوي دي

Verb first form دفعل لمړی حالت	Meaning معنی	2nd form دفعل دوهم حالت	3rd form دفعل دريم حالت
Eat	خوړل	Ate	Eaten
Come	راتلل	came	Come
Write	ليکل	wrote	Written
Teach	تدريس کول	Taught	Taught
Learn	زده کول	learned	Learned
Recite	تلاوت کول	recited	Recited
Worship	عبادت کول	worshiped	Worshiped
Deny	منکريدل	Denied	Denied
Respect	درناوي کول	Respected	Respected
Accept	منل	accepted	Accepted
Reject	رد کول	rejected	Rejected
Save	زخيره کول	saved	Saved
Spend	مصرفول	Spent	Spent
Solve	حلول	Solve	Solve
Clean	پاکول	cleaned	Cleaned
Cut	غوڅول	Cut	Cut
Read	لوستل	Read	Read
Do	ترسره کول	Did	Don
Perform	اجرا کول	performed	Performed
Conduct	اداره کول	conducted	Conducted
Hire	استخدامول	Hired	Hired

نوټ: دفعلونو مکلمه تشریح د part of speech **په برخه کې شویده البته کوم فعلونه چې په** (Ed) **باندي دوهم حالت ته تبدیلږي دهغه فعلونو دوهم اودریم حالت مساوي وي**

The end

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